

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

"A SAFER KANSAS THROUGH EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES"

OFFENDER PROGRAMS EVALUATION



VOLUME V

ROGER WERHOLTZ
SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS

APRIL 2003

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OFFENDER PROGRAMS EVALUATION VOLUME V

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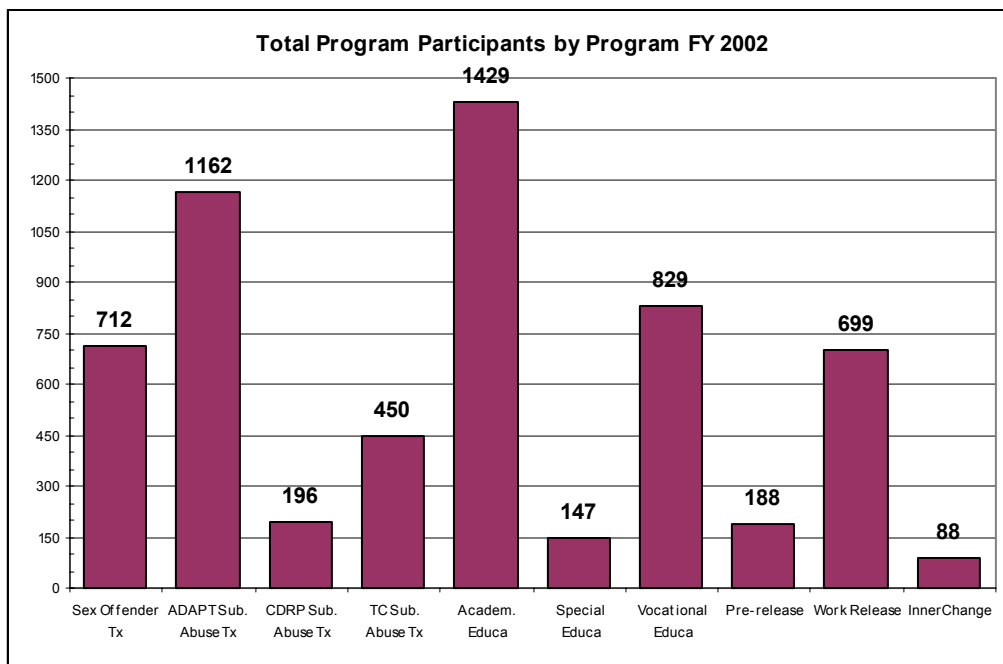
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Program Activity & Efficiency Measurements: Overview of FY 2002

The programs described in this report have different curricula, different program durations, different objectives, different offender target groups, and different contractors. This set of differences makes program-to-program comparisons not “apples-to-apples.” Nonetheless, below we present a summary of some of the FY 2002 program results. Please keep in mind that these comparisons are not direct and that final interpretation and meaning must occur within the context of each individual program. Detailed data for each program is reported in subsequent sections of this report.

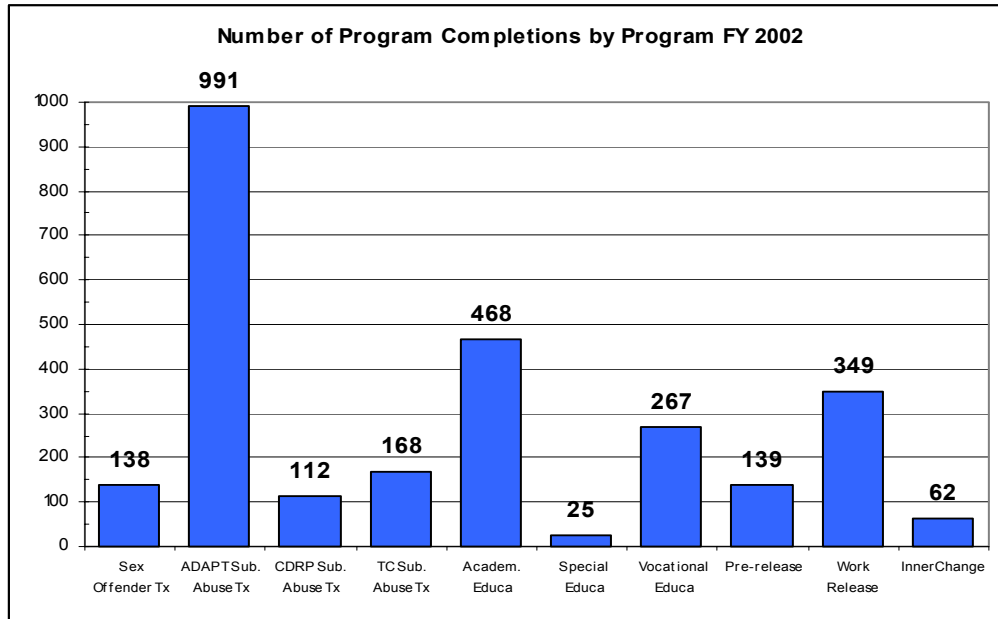
Total Program Participants

The number of total program participants ranges from a low of 88 (InnerChange) to a high of 1429 (Academic Education) for fiscal year 2002. Traditional substance abuse treatment (ADAPT program) had the second highest total participants at 1162 and the vocational education programs had the third highest total participant number with 829.



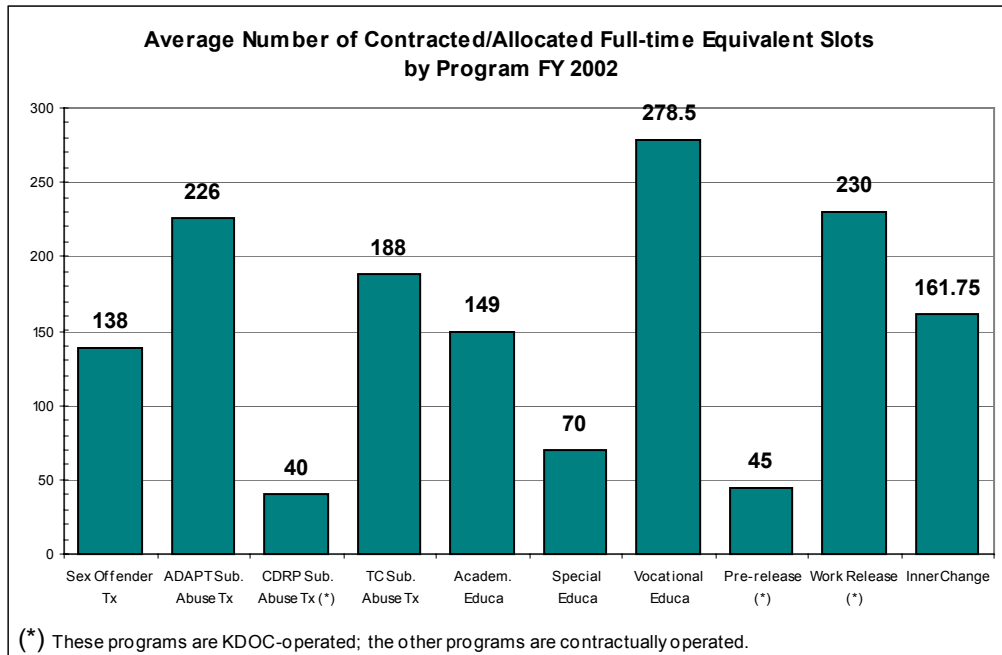
Number of Program Completions

The total number of program completions (unduplicated) during the FY 2002 time frame ranged from a high of 991 (ADAPT substance abuse treatment program) to a low of 25 (Special Education program). The Academic Education program achieved the second highest number of program completions at 468 and the Work Release program ranked third with a total of 349 program completions.



Number of Slots

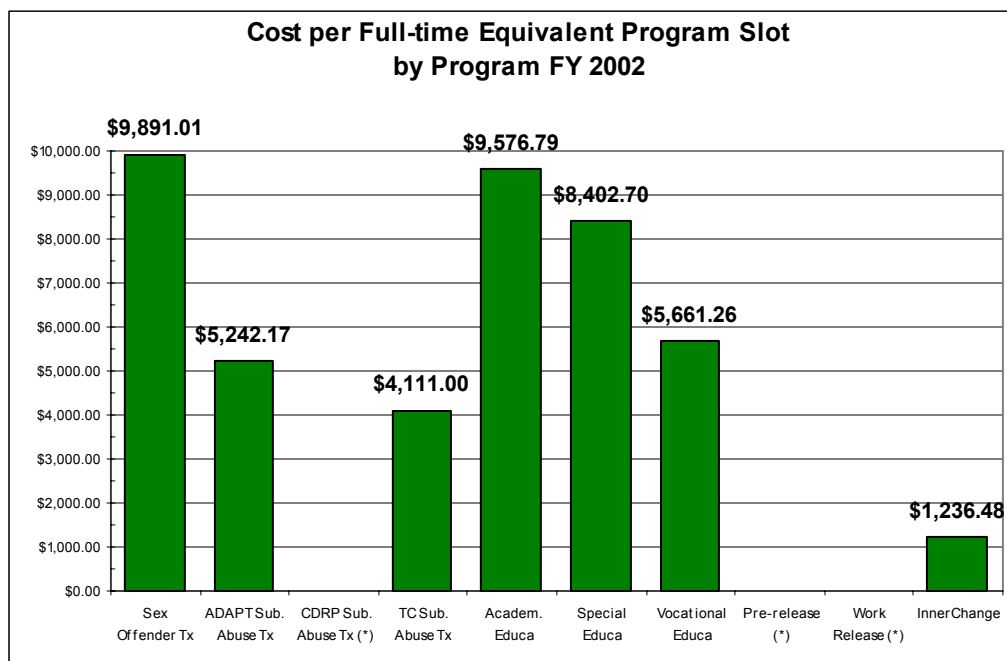
The programs considered in this report also vary in the number of slots contracted or allocated to each program. This figure contributes heavily to the number of total participants that, in turn, influences the number of potential program completers. For the fiscal year 2002, the largest number of slots (average full-time equivalents) was contracted through the vocational education program at 278.5. This number represents the total number of each of the different types of vocational education offered throughout the KDOC facility system. The next highest number of slots was allocated through the KDOC-operated Work Release Reintegration program at 230. ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment had the third-highest number of slots contracted at 226.



The smallest programs in terms of allocated slots were the CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program (40 slots) and the Pre-Release Reintegration program (45 slots). Both these programs are KDOC-operated.

Cost per Program Slot

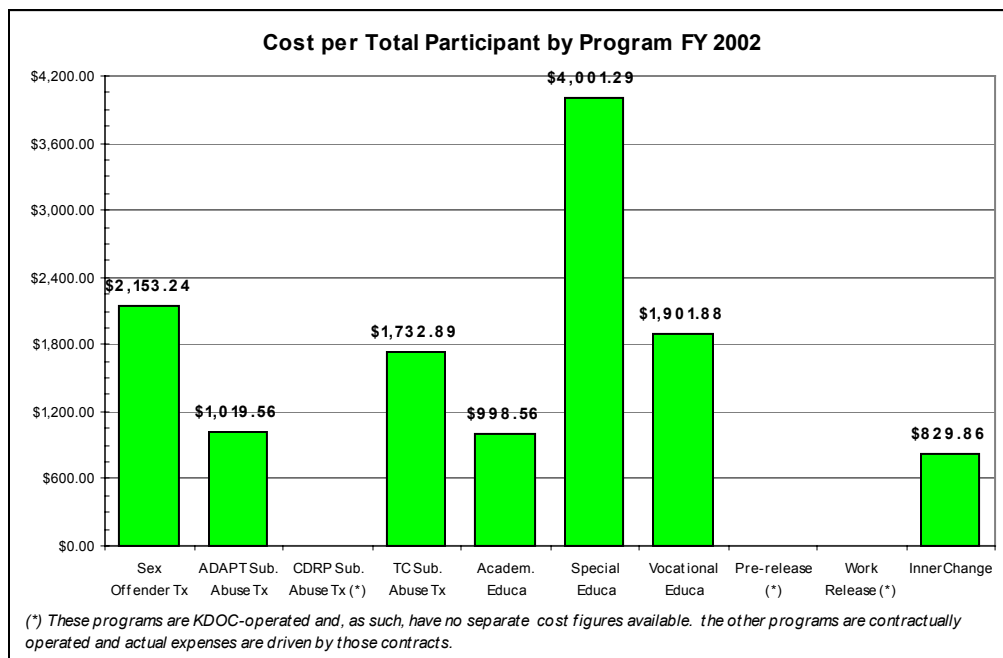
For the contractually operated programs, the FY 2002 actual expenditures can be divided by the number of program slots to obtain a cost per slot for the program. All slots are stated as Full-time Equivalents for comparable calculations. Actual program expenditures are not maintained for the KDOC-operated programs in a fashion that excludes other KDOC functions (e.g.,



security, classification, etc.). Therefore, no cost per program slot is available for CDRP substance abuse treatment, Pre-release, or Work Release. Of the other contracted programs considered in this report, InnerChange demonstrates the lowest cost per program slot at \$1,236.48 followed by the Therapeutic Communities at \$4,111.00 and ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment at \$5,242.17. The highest cost per slot was in the Sex Offender Treatment program (\$9,891.01) followed by Academic Education (\$9,576.79) and Special Education (\$8,402.70).

Cost per Total Participant

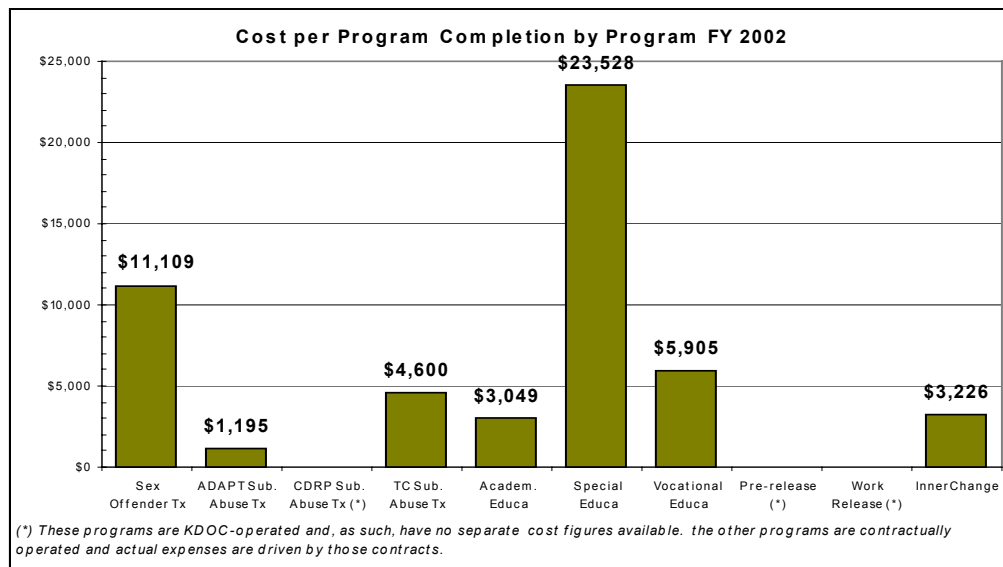
Using the same actual expenditure figures, the cost per participant can also be calculated for each of the contracted programs. Cost per participant was highest for the Special Education program (\$4,001.29) followed by the Sex Offender Treatment Program (\$2,153.24), followed closely by the vocational education program (\$1,901.88). The lowest cost per participant was realized by the InnerChange program (\$829.86), followed by Academic Education (\$998.56), and ADPAT Substance Abuse Treatment (\$1,019.56).



Cost per Program Completion

Although cost per participant gives a sense of how much it costs to have an offender enrolled in these programs, how much it costs to complete an offender through the program is also of interest. Once again, the Special Education program realized the highest cost of the programs considered in this report (\$23,527.56). This was followed by Sex Offender Treatment (\$11,109.46) and Vocational Education (\$5,905.10). The lowest cost per program completion was achieved by the ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment program (\$1,195.49), followed by close figures for Academic Education (\$3,049.02) and InnerChange (\$3,225.81). Note that a strong influencer on this

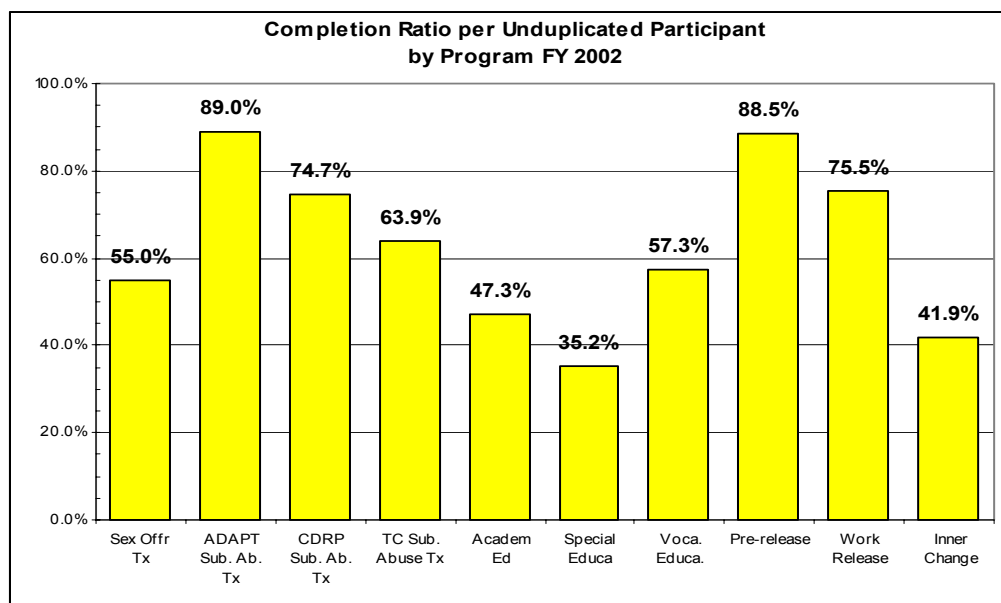
calculation includes the number of slots, the completion ratio, and the length of the treatment program.



Completion Ratio

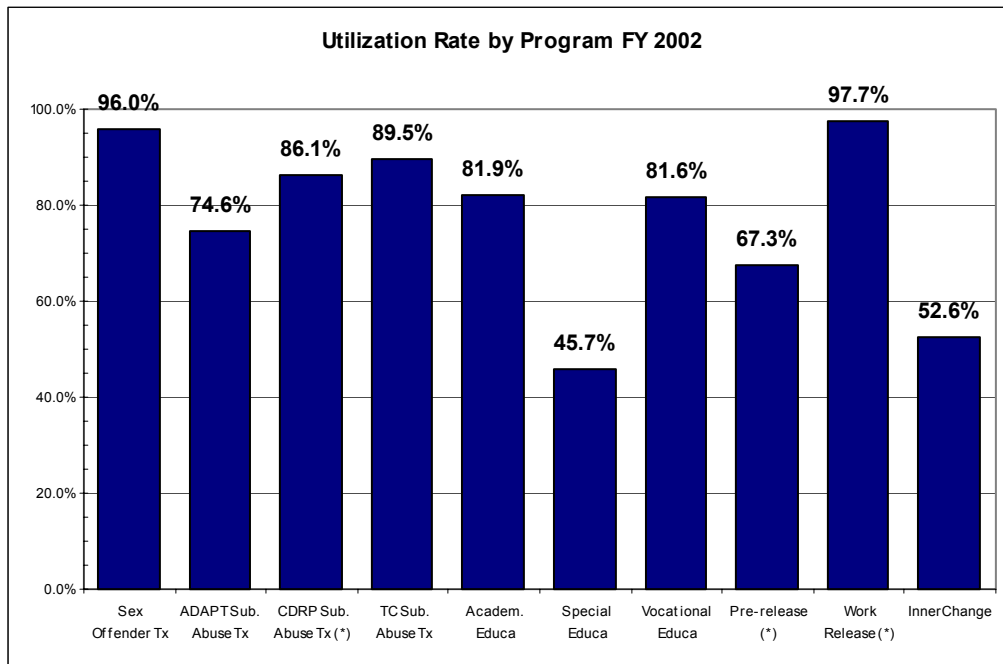
The Completion Ratio is a calculation that examines the number of offenders completing a specific program within a fiscal year and compares this to the number who enrolled and had the opportunity to complete the program. The completion ratio is another measure of program activity efficiency.

In FY 2002, the best completion ratios were achieved by the ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment program (89.0%), followed very closely by the Pre-release program (88.5%), the Work Release program (75.5%), and the CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment program (74.7%). The poorest completion ratios were experienced by Special Education (35.2%), InnerChange (41.9%) and Academic Education (47.3%).



Program Capacity Utilization Rates

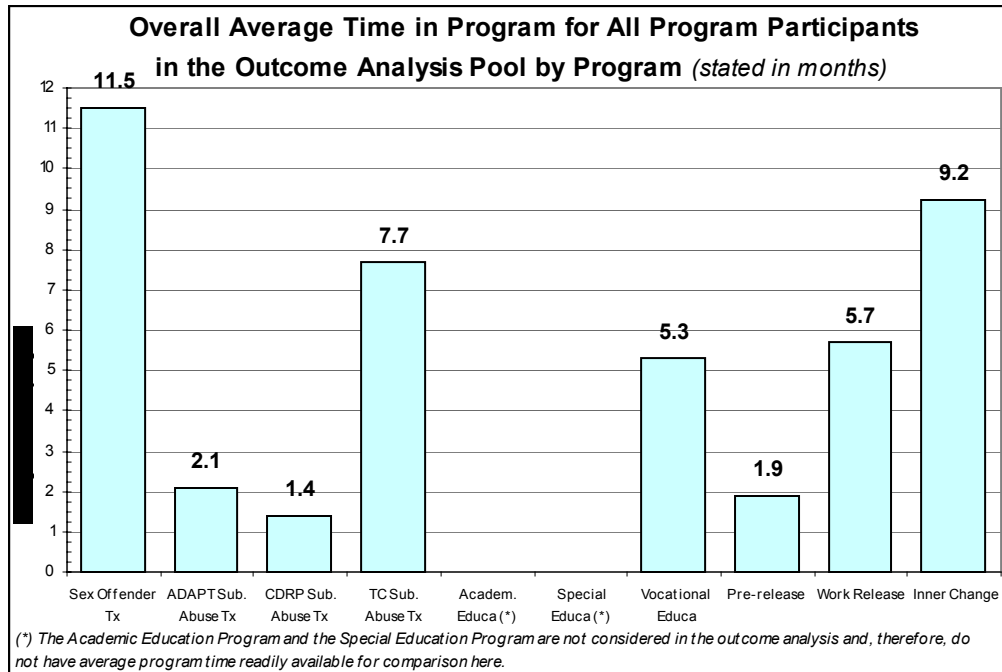
Another measure of program efficiency considers the average use of the number of available slots over the fiscal year. When considering this rate, the Work Release Reintegration program had the most efficient use of program slots at 97.7%, followed closely by the sex offender treatment program at 96.0%. The Therapeutic Community programs (89.5%) and the CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment program (86.1%) also experienced relatively high rates of utilization during this time frame. The Special Education program (45.7%) and the InnerChange program (52.6%) experienced the lowest utilization of contracted slots.



Program Outcome Measurements: Overview

Average Time in Treatment

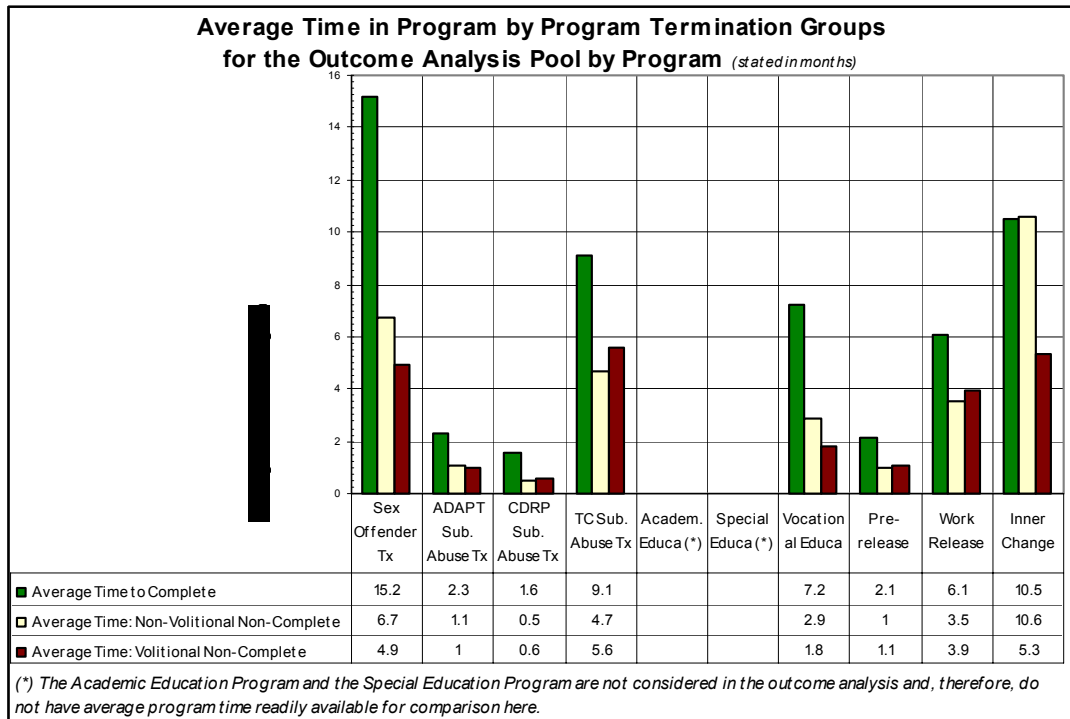
For the outcome analysis pool considered in this report (*see Section II: Analytic Procedures for a complete description of the derivation of this pool*), one measure of outcome presented is the length of time offenders spend in the various programs. While this statistic is calculated for the outcome pool, it is important to note that time in program influences many of the variables presented above such as the number of participants and associated cost figures. The following table shows that the Sex Offender Treatment program experienced the longest overall average time in program at nearly one year (11.5 months). The InnerChange program kept offenders enrolled for an average of 9.2 months, and the TC Substance Abuse Treatment program engaged offenders for an average of 7.7 months. Shortest average program time was realized by the CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment program (1.4 months or approximately 43 days on average), followed by Pre-release (1.9 months or about 58 days), and the ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment program (2.1 months or approximately 64 days).



Average Time in Program by Program Termination Type

It is also important to consider average time in program by termination group. This allows us to assess how long, on average, a program takes to yield a completion versus how long it takes for an offender to “wash out” of a program either non-volitionally or volitionally. The Sex Offender Treatment program has the longest offender retention prior to program completion (15.2 months). The Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment programs have, on average, a 9.1 month retention prior to program completion and the Vocational Education programs experience an average of 7.2 months to program completion.

For each of the programs considered herein except the InnerChange program, the average time to completion is substantially greater than the average time to terminate the program non-volitionally. The average time to program completion of InnerChange is 10.5 months whereas the average time to non-volitional non-completion of InnerChange is 10.6 months. All programs show a longer average time to program completion than to volitional non-completion.



Recidivism

For most of the correctional interventions considered in this report, one of the program goals includes a reduction in the number of returns to prison. We consider this in terms of a return to a Kansas Department of Corrections facility with or without a new sentence during the period of post-incarceration supervision or as a new court commitment following discharge from the initial sentence considered in this report. For most programs covered in this report, outcome is considered across the period FY 1992 through FY 2002. Exceptions to this include the Pre-release program where outcomes are tracked FY 1995 through FY 2002 and the Work Release program where outcomes are tracked from FY 1996 through FY 2002. The Therapeutic Communities also have a shorter follow-up period (no earlier than FY 1997 (Lansing TC) and potentially as late as FY 2000 (TCF)).

Compared to most other studies of recidivism and program effect, these follow-up time frames – up to ten years – are considered very long. Please take caution in comparing our results to those generated by other jurisdictions. Further, given the fact that we do not employ experimental design (for discussion, see section IV: Study Limitations), the difference in recidivism rates among groups does not necessarily imply a causal relationship with program experience. At best, we can only say that these events co-occur. To move toward a causal relationship would require employment of experimental or quasi-experimental research design(s).

Also, in the following data presentation, treatment programs are treated as if they have been static in modality and curriculum over the time period considered. In experience,

however, this is not the case. The programs have undergone numerous changes over the course of the time frame considered.

The proxy variable developed to attribute treatment need is the co-occurrence of an initial program plan recommending the program and the recognition of a need area by RDU (Reception and Diagnostic Unit) for the offender under consideration. This is a conservative approach to estimate need.

Despite these cautions, the table below is offered as a summary of the outcome for each program and compares the experience of offenders identified as needing the program but not receiving that particular program or treatment service with those who complete that program/service.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

VISION: A Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services.

MISSION: The Department of Corrections as part of the criminal justice system contributes to the public safety by exercising reasonable, safe, secure, and humane control of offenders while actively encouraging and assisting them to become law-abiding citizens.

Consistent with both its vision and mission statements, the Kansas Department of Corrections has a role in promoting the pro-socialization process of offenders committed to its custody. In fulfilling this role, the Department makes available a variety of education, treatment, and work programs in response to particular behavioral needs identified in the offender population. As an overall goal, the Department expects these programs to help offenders acquire or improve appropriate skills, attitudes, and behaviors to promote pro-social choices, reduce criminal behavior, and facilitate successful community reintegration after prison release.

In January 1996 the Department submitted a plan to the Kansas Legislature outlining the implementation strategy for a comprehensive program evaluation process to provide data and analysis related to continuous program improvement. As part of this strategy, the Department identified a program evaluation work team consisting of the following representatives from a cross-section of divisions. This work team has permanent status and, although members change, each member brings a particular focus and expertise to the group. Questions or concerns may be directed to any of the following members for consideration by the work team:

Patricia Berry	Programs
Warren Berry	Programs – Sex Offender Treatment
Patricia Biggs	Research & Planning
Cathy Clayton	Information Technology
Gloria Geither	Programs - InnerChange
Kathleen Graves	Community Corrections
Ted Jester	Programs - Education
Charles Nunley	Programs
Chris Rieger	Parole Services
Dave Riggin	Facilities Management
Ken Shirley	Research & Planning

Additionally, the assistance of Jo Senne has been instrumental in this group's functioning. Melissa Mounts of the OMIS application development team, functioned in a pivotal role in preparing reports and compiling the data used in the outcome analysis.

Goals of the Program Evaluation Project

The program evaluation work team identified the following as the primary goals of the evaluation project:

- Improve the process for managing program-related data by:

- eliminating conflict resulting from maintenance of discreet databases,
- reducing the steps between the point of data origination and entry into the automated record, and
- establishing a data review process for continuous improvement to ensure accuracy and completeness of program data.
- Implement a process for systematic data reporting, review and evaluation of programs.
- Ensure consistency of program goals with Department's mission.
- Ensure consistency of program objectives with program goals.
- Ensure consistency of measurement indicators with program objectives.
- Provide data related to program output (process) measures and to program outcome (impact) measures that can guide future analyses and decisions regarding program policy, program improvement, and resource allocation.
- Increase accuracy of the computerized data.
- Increase usage of computer-generated reports for effective management of programs.

Evaluation Report Design and Format

This evaluation report continues the evaluation process, which initially proceeded from a set of evaluation questions. These questions (initially discussed in detail in Volume I – January 1997), continue to guide the inquiry, data organization, and reporting format. The output (process) data in this report provides a statistical review of programs for a five-year period from FY 1998 through FY 2002. Outcome (impact) data begins with FY 1992 and covers up to an eleven year period (though the end of FY 2002). Information provided is for each of the following programs:

- Sex Offender Treatment (“regular” sex offender treatment and
 - “Regular” Sex Offender Treatment and
 - Sex Offender Substance Abuse Treatment (process data only)
- Substance Abuse Treatment
 - ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment
 - CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment
 - Therapeutic Community (TC) Substance Abuse Treatment
- Academic Education (process data only)
- Vocational Education Programs
- Special Education (process data only)
- Transitional Training Program (process data for FY 2002 only)
- Pre-release Reintegration Program
- Work Release Reintegration Program
- InnerChangeTM Program

Evaluation Questions

What is the rationale for the program and its operational history during the evaluation period?

The report considers each program strategy from a generic perspective. That is, it considers data related to substance abuse treatment or education programs, for example, as a single category over the evaluation period. Such an approach may imply that the program intervention represents a static, undifferentiated, and uniform entity. In actual

experience, this is not the case. The purpose of the information generated by this question is to provide a descriptive context within which to view the data. That context is dynamic and multiform rather than static and uniform. Multiple contractors, variations among delivery sites and populations, review of curricular methods and materials, redefinition of goals and objectives in response to new information, management initiatives, legislative initiatives, budget issues, etc., characterize each of the program areas during the period examined by this report. While it is the intent of this report to view the programs generically and objectively, it is important to bear in mind this context of variability.

What is the current operational description of the program including purpose, goals, and objectives?

One goal of the evaluative process is to maintain the alignment of each program with the Department's mission. One of the questions we seek to answer is whether the program area provides a cost-effective approach to a correctional intervention strategy. In other words, does the program address a need or treatment issue exhibited by the offender population that relates directly or indirectly to the correctional goals of contributing to efficient offender management, promoting pro-social behavior, and inhibiting further criminal behavior. This descriptive information includes current statements of program goals and objectives and descriptions of program delivery including entry and completion criteria.

What is the output quantification – i.e., what is the statistical description of program usage?

Program process data reviewed includes the number of offender enrolled, number of program completions, utilization rates, and cost data related to unit cost, cost per participant, and per completion. The report presents this information system-wide by program area for each of the preceding five fiscal years (FY 1998 – FY 2002).

What is the outcome quantification – i.e., what impact or effect may be related to the program?

The Department has identified outcome measures related to program effect to include recidivism (return to KDOC prison resulting from new criminal convictions or from revocation of post-incarceration supervision status for violations of release conditions), post-incarceration employment data including type and length of employment, wages earned, etc., and compliance with post-incarceration supervision conditions including payment of restitution, court costs, and supervision fees, and participation in required treatment or counseling programs.

Data related to post-incarceration performance will be reported in this report's companion document that is anticipated to be published in the Summer/Fall of 2003. This report reviews outcome data associated with facility-based programs and with the return-to-prison outcome variable (see Section II – Analytic Procedures).

What additional evaluation questions do the initial data create which will guide future analysis in the on-going evaluation process?

This report provides a descriptive and data-driven look at the various program strategies for the evaluation period. However, the report does not present this information as exhaustive or definitive. As noted above, data limitations restrict this report to facility

programs and to one primary long-term outcome variable (recidivism). However, a significant outcome of the evaluation process is the provision of data, which in turn, becomes a guide to further research analysis and evaluation. This discussion includes some future directions and goals for the evaluation team, which has been suggested by the work to date (See the Future Evaluation Issues Section of this report for a fuller discussion). Currently, we face constraints regarding our ability to evaluate due to some of the limitations inherent in the structure of our Offender Management Information System and in the resources available to mine and interpret the data.

Report Organization

This report has been organized into the following sections.

Section I-Introduction provides a brief overview of the program evaluation process including the primary goals identified by the program evaluation work team and the steps taken to meet these goals.

Section II-Analytic Procedures provides an overview of the data analysis procedures, including definitions of both output and outcome measurement indicators. The recidivism examination pool is described in terms of its general composition, and the methodology used to derive the pool is explained. Finally, this section discusses how the evaluation team organized the data for analysis and reporting.

Section III-Specific Program Data provides specific program information organized in a manner consistent with the evaluation questions noted above. While Volume I (January 1997) contains more detailed discussions of the rationale, history, and operation for each program strategy, this volume presents:

- A statement of program rationale and significant changes during FY 2001 and FY 2002,
- Output data for the evaluation period, and
- Outcome data for the evaluation period.

Section IV-Study Limitations discusses some of the limitations of the data, methods, and use of the report.

Section V-Future Evaluation Issues provides some discussion of future research directions and evaluation questions. Although the data provides a view of program experience and impact, this relationship is suggestive only and does not prove a causal relationship. This data does suggest several issues that may guide future evaluation projects and analyses.

SECTION II: ANALYTIC PROCEDURES

Data Reliability

The data for this evaluation report is collected by staff at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit, KDOC facility staff, and vendors who provide contracted program services and input into the Department's central database, OMIS (Offender Management Information System). Given the disperse nature of the data collection process, data reliability remains an on-going concern.

The evaluation team, Deputy Wardens, Program Contract Audit team members, Community Corrections Audit team members, and program contractors are required to run reports to audit the data on a routine basis. Program service providers or appropriate KDOC staff correct errors once identified through these processes. Data reliability and auditing are continuous improvement processes.

The data collected throughout the department is used to generate the measurement indicators included in this report. As noted in the introduction, the measurement areas included in this evaluation report fall into two categories: (1) output, and (2) outcome.

Output Measures

Output measures for the programs under evaluation include enrollment and termination activity and utilization rates. These measures capture information related to the efficiency of program usage.

Activity Measures

Activity measures quantify the number of program entries and exits. They assess a dimension of efficiency by comparing the number of program entries with the number and type of program exits. This report operationalizes activity measurement in two ways. The first is total activity that measures the frequencies (counts) of entries to and exits from a program within a given time frame. The second is unduplicated activity. Unduplicated activity considers, for a single individual, the entries to and exits from a program in a fiscal year—i.e., the number of times a given individual moves into or out of a classroom during some time period. In this measure, each person counts only once. This distinction between (total) activity and unduplicated activity is required to measure the impact of activity on programs with open enrollment schedules.

Activity measures also reflect the types of program exits (terminations) within the examined time frame. The data collection procedures in place currently track nine types of program termination—one “successful” termination and eight other termination types. To refine reporting and interpretation, the evaluation team grouped terminations into three categories: (1) program completers, (2) non-volitional non-completers, and (3) volitional non-completers.

“Completers” are those offenders successfully completing programmatic requirements. “Non-volitional non-completers” include offenders who do not complete the program but are terminated through no fault of their own. Examples of specific reasons for non-volitional non-completion include transfer to another facility, job reassignment, and release from facility. “Volitional non-completers” include offenders who do not complete

the program but are terminated due to factors under their own control. For example, volitional non-completers include those terminating program enrollment due to personal misconduct and those refusing to comply with a recommended program.

Utilization Measurement

In order to tap a dimension of operating efficiency, utilization rates are calculated for each program. Utilization rates are operationalized as the ratio of the number of FTE (full-time equivalent) slots filled on any given day to the annual weighted average FTE slots contracted (or allocated for KDOC-operated programs). While this measure is calculated on a daily basis, fiscal year averages are reported. Slots can be likened to the number of seats in a classroom. In programs where an external (non-Department) contractor provides the program intervention service, the number of slots is determined contractually.

This report presents utilization rates over the last five fiscal years for each of the programs under evaluation. During this five-year time span, changes have occurred in the number of slots, in treatment modalities, and in many contract providers as well. Furthermore, the level of data collection and reporting reliabilities has improved significantly during the most recent years. Keep these points in mind when reviewing the utilization rates.

Outcome Measures

As opposed to output measures that assess efficiency, outcome measures assess effectiveness. The primary outcome measure included in this program evaluation is the rate of return to a KDOC facility. This measure captures information related to the impact of program intervention services. We also report the average time in the community for those offenders who do return to a KDOC facility.

In the context of correctional program interventions, several additional indicators—many of which are community-based, may measure effectiveness. The Department of Corrections maintains an offender management database for Community and Field Services. This database is named TOADS -- Total Offender Activity Documentation System -- to reflect its inherent structure and design intention to capture information related to an offender's activity during his/her term of community corrections and of post-incarceration supervision. A companion document, anticipated to be published during the summer/fall of 2003, will look at some of the program intervention data and risk/need information collected by the two branches of Community and Field Services (Community Corrections and Parole) in the TOADS system.

Training community supervision officers in valid data collection procedures, as well as in monitoring and assessing the reliability and validity of this data, is also a continuous process. However, investing in the development of this database and in the assessment of the data that is entered in TOADS will allow us to include additional outcome measures in future evaluations. Development, enhancement, and monitoring of the TOADS application continue.

Recidivism

Recidivism has varied conceptual definitions. This report defines “recidivism” as a return to a Kansas Department of Corrections facility either with or without a new

sentence during or following post-incarceration supervision. Operationally, some confounding occurs with this definition. For example, some recidivating offenders who are readmitted with no new sentence, that is, as condition violators, may in fact have pending criminal charges. If at the time of readmission to the Department an offender has not been convicted of a new offense, he or she is considered a condition violator. Some offenders who do not show up as recidivists may not be under supervision in good standing. Examples of occurrences of this type include those offenders who have absconded or those who are in jail or in prison in another jurisdiction. The criminal justice community, as a whole, has not adopted a universally accepted definition of recidivism. Take caution in comparing results contained within this report to recidivism results reported by other states.

“Need Groups”

We also present recidivism data by an approximated level of program need. We approximate “need” based on the initial screening conducted at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU) combined with the data reflective of the inmate’s Initial Program Plan. In the instance of substance abuse, during approximately the past two years, this approach has been augmented with the TCUDS (Texas Christian University Drug Screen). The TCUDS is a screening instrument designed to assess both motivation for treatment along with some level of treatment need. The latter criterion is used for assigning offenders to substance abuse treatment need groups (i.e., the ADAPT program, the CDRP program, and the Therapeutic Community programs).

In this report, we adopt a conservative interpretation of need based on these data sources. The need categories are:

- **Need Program:** *In cases where a program is prescribed by the Reception and Diagnostic Unit and that program is on the inmate’s Initial Program Plan, we interpret an existent need.*
- **No Program Needed:** *In cases where a program is not prescribed by the Reception and Diagnostic Unit and that program does not appear on the inmate’s Initial Program Plan, we interpret no existent need.*
- **Inconclusive Program Need:** *There is a substantial number of cases where the data reported by the Reception and Diagnostic Unit does not agree with the data recorded in the inmate’s Initial Program Plan (IPP). For these cases, we interpret need as inconclusive or undetermined.*

“Inconclusive need” cases occur for several reasons. One reason is that the inmate may not have enough time to serve to complete the Reception and Diagnostic Unit’s intake processes (typically the case if the offender has three weeks or less to serve at the KDOC). In such instances, the RDU data may be blank, the IPP data may be blank, or both.

A second reason is that the IPP takes into account not only the offender’s treatment needs, but also prioritizes those needs in the context of the inmate’s time to serve. An offender with multiple treatment needs may not have all those needs reflected on the initial IPP because of incarceration time constraints. In cases where an offender has a program need assessed through the RDU process but has insufficient time to complete the program(s) during incarceration, post-incarceration programs may be prescribed on the IPP. While this interpretation of need is somewhat imprecise, we believe that its

inclusion nonetheless improves the value of the analysis in making outcome-based comparisons.

Despite our continuous improvement efforts in operationalization and measurement, a lack of control over important variables remains since we are not able to employ experimental designs. We do not follow experimental design because, for legal and moral reasons, we will not withhold a needed treatment from an offender in our custody to satisfy the requirements for a research control group. The results presented in this report are *suggestive and do not represent proven causality*. Examples of some possible non-controlled factors include motivation to succeed, locus of control, existence of community social structures, stability of community social structures, prevailing local economic factors during particular years, and so on. Caveats of this type are common in social science research, particularly when experimental designs are not employed.

Outcome Status Groups.

The primary outcome measure used in this report is recidivism. We operationalize recidivism via outcome status groups –

- (1) Have not Returned to a KDOC facility,
- (2) Returned (with a new felony sentence) After Supervision,
- (3) Returned as a Condition Violator, and
- (4) Returned as a Violator with a New Sentence.

These outcome groups reflect each offender's status as of June 30, 2002. The "Returned After Supervision" group accounts for those individuals who complete the terms of their post-incarceration supervision, but subsequently return to a KDOC facility with a new felony conviction.

Description of the Recidivism Pool

The following section provides a description of the recidivism analysis pool of offenders used in the report. First, the selection criteria of the pool are outlined and the entire pool is described in terms of admission type and outcome statuses. Next, we present a description of the pool in terms of the time spent in KDOC and time spent in the community while considering admission type and outcome status. Third is a description of the most serious offense for the offenders in the pool. This section also describes the pool in terms of admission types and outcome statuses by the most serious offense groupings. Finally, this section presents a description of the pool in terms of program exposure, which includes descriptive statistics regarding admission types and outcome statuses.

Selection Criteria.

The evaluation team selected a subset of offenders to track for assessing the impact of program interventions. As noted previously, the emphasis on data reliability from the new program experience records does not extend back beyond FY 1992. In order to create a pool of offenders for whom reliable program data records allow valid comparisons, the primary criterion established is that offenders in the pool are new Department commitments admitted since July 1, 1991 (beginning of Fiscal Year 1992). After application of this admission constraint, a criterion related to release was applied. This requirement is that the offender must have achieved at least an initial facility release (for a reason other than death) on or before June 30, 2002. June 30, 2002 (end of FY 2002), is the cut-off date for offender-related experiences to be included in this report.

Application of these criteria results in a pool of 22,457 offenders. Of this group of 22,457, 54 offenders were “released” from the facility due to death. These 54 offenders were next removed from the outcome data set. This results in an analysis pool of 22,403. The following table summarizes the number of offenders in the analysis pool reported in the past volumes of this report.

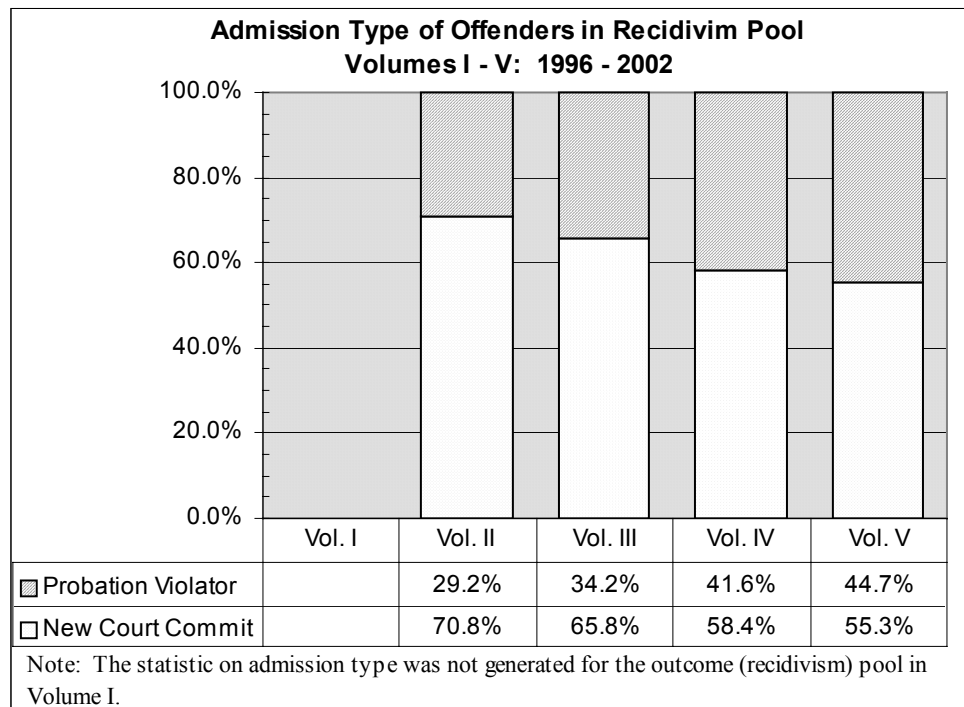
	Time Frame Considered	Number in Outcome Analysis Pool
Volume I (January 1997)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 1996	8,578
Volume II (February 1998)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 1997	10,086
Volume III (April 1999)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 1998	12,590
Volume IV (December 2000)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 2000	17,546
Volume V (March 2003)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 2002	22,403

By gender and admission type, the present pool of offenders considered in the outcome analysis is summarized as follows:

Over the years covered in the volumes of this report, the proportion of male and female offenders in the outcome pool changes very little. However, when looking at the admission group over time, there has been a large decrease in the proportion of the pool coming in as new court commitments and a corresponding large proportionate increase in the segment of the outcome pool admitted as probation violators. The following graphic illustrates this point.

Total Number	22,403	
Gender		
Male	19,440	86.8%
Female	2,963	13.2%
Admission Type		
New Court Commit	12,388	55.3%
Probation Violator	10,015	44.7%
<i>Condition Violator</i>	8,903	
<i>With New Sentence</i>	1,112	

The selection criteria allow analysis to begin with an offender group whose program experience(s) are available via the new program experience records maintained in the Offender Management Information System (OMIS). We track each offender through the various phases of correctional experience: the initial term of incarceration during this time frame (noting his/her program experiences), the first release to the community, a readmission (where applicable), and through a second facility release (where applicable). Within the pool of 22,403 offenders, 9,790 (43.7%) have been readmitted to a KDOC



facility while 12,613 (56.3%) have not been readmitted. Of the 9,790 that have been readmitted: 1901 (19.4% of this group) were readmitted with a new felony conviction after completing their post-incarceration supervision; 6,927 (70.8% of this group) were readmitted due to a violation of the conditions of their post-incarceration supervision; 962 (9.8% of this group) were readmitted due to a new felony conviction incurred during post-incarceration supervision.

The outcome analysis (recidivism) presented in this report focuses on the 22,403 offenders who comprise the outcome analysis pool. In terms of program-related impact, only the program participation experienced during these offenders' initial term of incarceration is considered. While recognizing this places limitations on the generalizations possible from the analysis, this restriction is required for a more parsimonious analytic product.

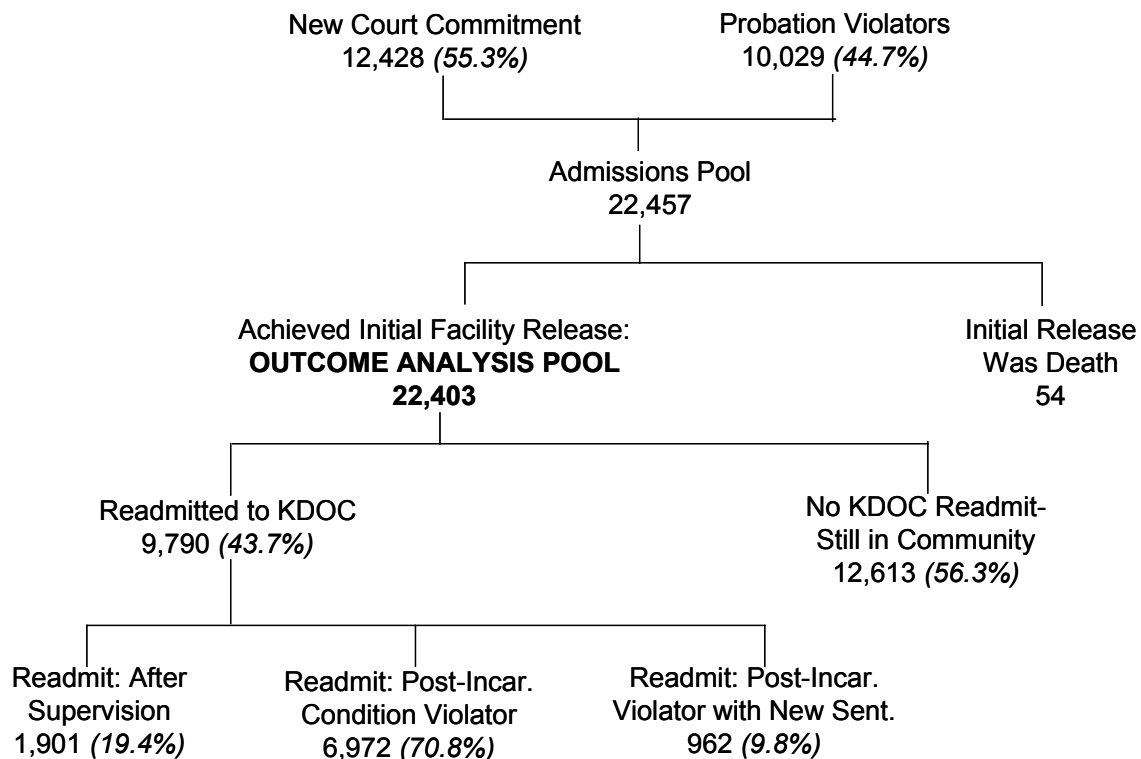
The following chart reflects the composition of the outcome analysis pool:

Time Served & Time in Community.

The number of months of KDOC incarceration is measured from initial KDOC facility entry date to initial KDOC facility release date and does not include any jail or residential time served by offenders.

The number of months in the community is measured from initial KDOC facility release date to either (a) date of KDOC reincarceration for those offenders who have returned to a KDOC facility, or (b) to June 30, 2002 for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility.

For the outcome analysis pool of 22,403 offenders considered in this report, the average

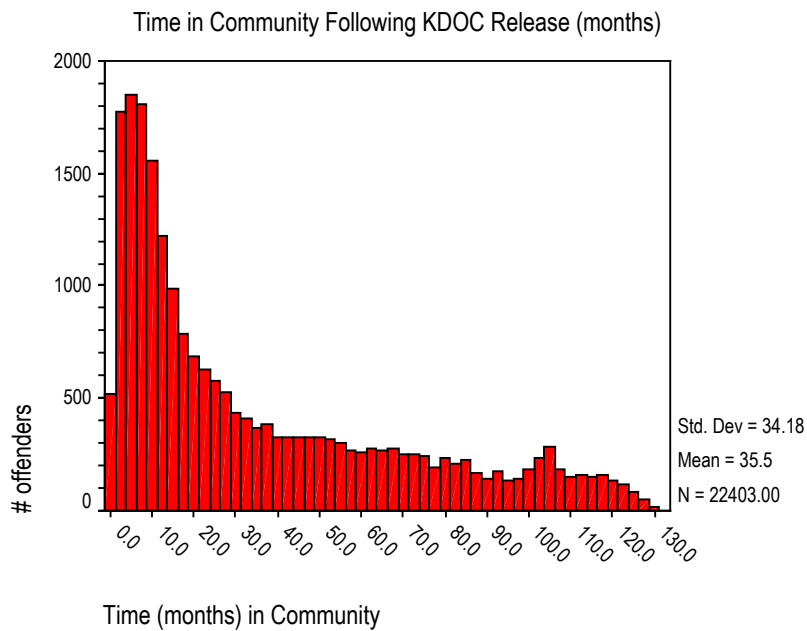


time served in a KDOC facility is 14.3 months; the average time in the community is 35.5 months. Both these averages have increased over the prior volumes of this report.

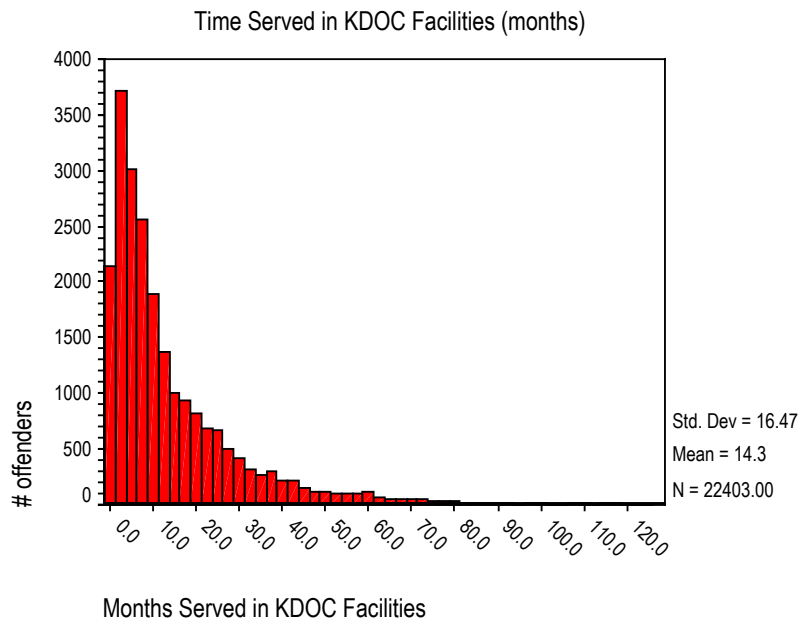
	Time Frame Considered	Average months incarcerated	Average months in community
Volume I (Jan. 1997)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 1996	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>
Volume II (Feb. 1998)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 1997	10.4	<i>Not available</i>
Volume III (Apr. 1999)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 1998	11.4	24.8
Volume IV (Dec. 2000)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 2000	13.0	30.0
Volume V (Mar. 2003)	July 1, 1991 – June 30, 2002	14.3	35.5

The following graphs display the dispersion of the number of months incarcerated with KDOC and the number of months in the community for the 22,403 offenders in this report.

Outcome Analysis Pool



Outcome Analysis Pool



Time calculations for the recidivism outcome pool by initial admission type and by outcome status group are contained in the two tables that follow. In addition to the average (mean) time in KDOC facilities and the average (mean) time spent in the

community, these tables also display the minimum and maximum values for these calculations. All times are stated in number of months.

Recidivism Examination Pool: Time Measures by Admission Type

Earliest Admission Group		N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Months of KDOC Incarceration	New Court Commit	12,388	18.7	0.00	124.0
	Probation Condition Violator	8,903	7.7	0.00	110.7
	Probation Violator with New Sentence	1,112	19.3	0.00	80.6
	TOTAL	22,403	14.3	0.00	124.0
Months in Community	New Court Commit	12,388	42.0	0.03	130.0
	Probation Condition Violator	8,903	28.0	0.07	128.4
	Probation Violator with New Sentence	1,112	23.3	0.07	125.9
	TOTAL	22,403	35.5	0.03	130.0

Recidivism Examination Pool: Time in Community by Outcome Status Groups

		N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Outcome Status Groups	Not Readmitted to KDOC	12,613	51.3	0.07	130.0
	Readmitted after Sentence Discharge	1,901	32.0	0.10	123.2
	Readmitted during supervision: Condition Violator	6,927	10.9	0.07	102.1
	Readmitted during supervision: with New Sentence	962	11.8	0.03	86.7
	TOTAL	22,403	35.5	0.03	130.0

**Recidivism Examination Pool: Most Serious
Offense Grouping for Initial Incarceration**

	Frequency	Percent
Not Avail./Unk.	73	.3
Person-sex	1817	8.1
Person-other	5923	26.4
Property	6336	28.3
Drug	6441	28.8
Other	1813	8.1
Total	22403	100.0

Most Serious Offense Groupings.

Considering the most serious offense for each offender's initial incarceration gives us another way to characterize the recidivism outcome pool. We categorize most serious offense into five primary groups: (1) Person-sex offenses, (2) Other Person offenses, (3) Property offenses, (4) Drug offenses, and (5) Other types of offenses. Offense information was not available ("Not Avail./Unk.") for a small number of

offenders.

The Most Serious Offense assigns one offense per offender to yield a one-to-one relationship between each incarcerated offender and offense type. Although this does not account for offenders with multiple convictions (a *one-to-many* relationship), it does categorize each offender with his/her most serious offense and lends itself to analytic processes.

Presented below are the most serious offense grouping by type of admission, and the most serious offense grouping by outcome status group.

Most Serious Offense for Initial Incarceration by Earliest Admission Type

	Earliest Admission Group			Total
	New Court Commit	Probation Condition Violator	Probation Violator with New Sentence	
Not Avail./Unk.	33	38	2	73
	45.2%	52.1%	2.7%	100.0%
Person-sex	1487	284	46	1817
	81.8%	15.6%	2.5%	100.0%
Person-other	3584	1939	400	5923
	60.5%	32.7%	6.8%	100.0%
Property	2806	3274	256	6336
	44.3%	51.7%	4.0%	100.0%
Drug	3750	2368	323	6441
	58.2%	36.8%	5.0%	100.0%
Other	728	1000	85	1813
	40.2%	55.2%	4.7%	100.0%
Total	12388	8903	1112	22403
	55.3%	39.7%	5.0%	100.0%

The recidivism examination group employed in this report differs from the population of

Most Serious Offense for Initial Incarceration by Outcome Status Group

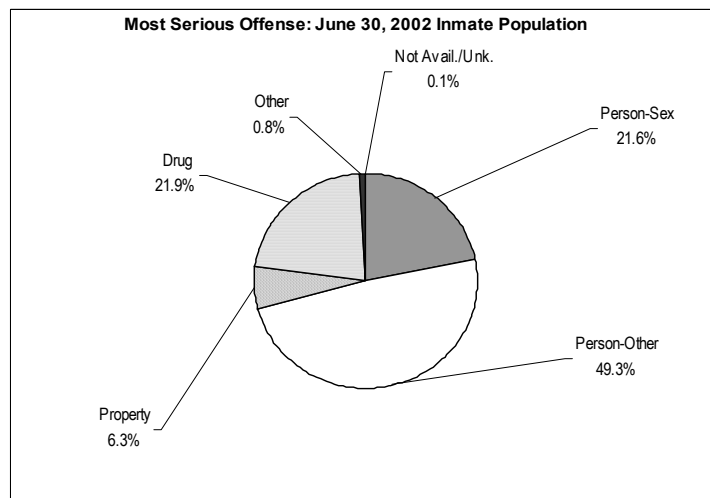
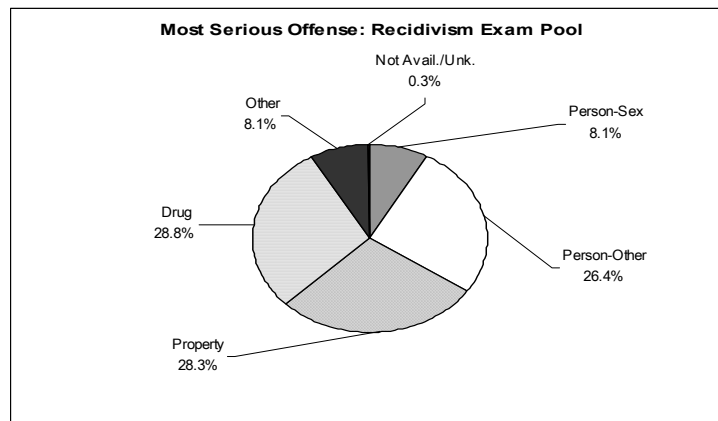
	Outcome Status Groups				Total
	Not Readmitted to KDOC	Readmitted after Sentence Discharge	Readmitted during supervision: Condition Violator	Readmitted during supervision: with New Sentence	
Not Available	31	20	22		73
	42.5%	27.4%	30.1%		100.0%
Person-sex	955	86	752	24	1817
	52.6%	4.7%	41.4%	1.3%	100.0%
Person-other	3284	370	2026	243	5923
	55.4%	6.2%	34.2%	4.1%	100.0%
Property	3420	665	1865	386	6336
	54.0%	10.5%	29.4%	6.1%	100.0%
Drug	3813	583	1828	217	6441
	59.2%	9.1%	28.4%	3.4%	100.0%
Other	1110	177	434	92	1813
	61.2%	9.8%	23.9%	5.1%	100.0%
Total	12613	1901	6927	962	22403
	56.3%	8.5%	30.9%	4.3%	100.0%

inmates housed in the Kansas Department of Corrections. This difference is due primarily to our “must be released by June 30” criterion. Offenders housed within KDOC facilities who have not achieved an initial release tend to have more serious offenses than the offenders in the recidivism examination pool. As an illustration of this, the most serious offense distribution of the June 30, 2002 incarcerated population is presented in the table and graphics that follow.

	<u>June 30, 2002 Inmate Population</u>			<u>Recidivism Exam Pool</u>	
Person-Sex	1,898	21.6%		1,817	8.1%
Person-Other	4,325	49.3%		5,923	26.4%
Property	552	6.3%		6,336	28.3%
Drug	1,917	21.9%		6,441	28.8%
Other	68	0.8%		1,813	8.1%
Not Avail./Unk.	13	0.1%		73	0.3%
TOTAL	8,773	100.0%		22,403	100.0%

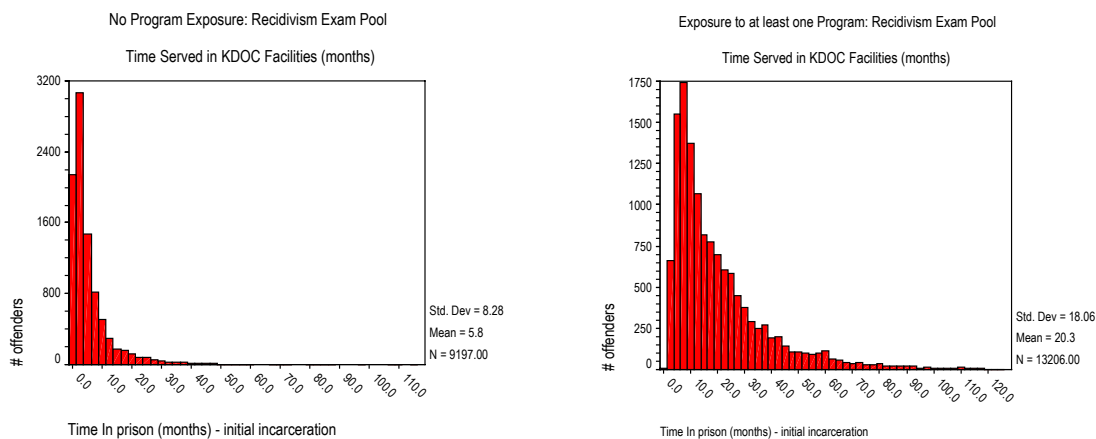
Program Participation and Length of Stay.

Of the 22,403 offenders in the outcome pool, 13,206 (58.9%) were enrolled in at least one program during their initial incarceration term within the parameters of this study.



Conversely, 9,197 offenders (41.1%) were not enrolled in any of the programs considered by this report. If only New Court Commitments are considered, 65% of that group were enrolled in at least one program (8057 of 12,388) while, if only probation violators (with and without new sentences) are considered, 51.4% were enrolled in at least one program (5149 of 10,015).

Measuring the offenders' average term of KDOC facility stay demonstrates one reason why these offenders did not receive any of the program services covered in this report. Of the 9,197 offenders who did not receive any of the program services reported herein, the average time spent in KDOC facilities was 5.8 months. On the other hand, of the 13,206 who were exposed to at least one of the programs covered in this report, the average length of incarceration at KDOC facilities was 20.3 months. This information is displayed in the graphics below.



Considering these offenders' program exposure, admission type, and average KDOC facility time in prison yields the following:

Of the 9,197 offenders without exposure to the facility-based programs covered in this report:

- 4,331 (47.1%) were admitted as new court commitments and spent an average of 7.9 months incarcerated in KDOC facilities
- 4,600 (50.0%) were admitted as probation condition violators (no new sentence) and spent an average of 3.5 months incarcerated in KDOC facilities
- 266 (2.9%) were admitted as probation violators with new sentences and spent an average of 10.5 months incarcerated in KDOC facilities.

Of the 13,206 offenders who were exposed to at least one of the facility-based programs covered in this report:

- 8057 (61.0%) were admitted as new court commitments and spent an average of 24.4 months incarcerated in KDOC facilities
- 4303 (32.6%) were admitted as probation condition violators (no new sentence) and spent an average of 12.2 months incarcerated in KDOC facilities
- 846 (6.4%) were admitted as probation violators with new sentences and spent an average of 22.0 months incarcerated in KDOC facilities.

Recidivism Exam Pool Time Incarcerated by Admission Group and Program Exposure <i>(time stated in months)</i>				
		n	%	Average (mean) Time
New Court Commitment	Program Exposure	8,057	61.0%	24.4
	No Program Exposure	4,331	47.1%	7.9
Probation Condition Violator	Program Exposure	4,303	32.6%	12.2
	No Program Exposure	4,600	50.0%	3.5
Probation Violator w/New Sentence	Program Exposure	846	6.4%	22.0
	No Program Exposure	266	2.9%	10.5
TOTAL by Program Exposure	Program Exposure	13,206	58.9%	20.3
	No Program Exposure	9,197	41.1%	5.8
GRAND TOTAL		22,403	100.0%	14.3

SECTION III: SPECIFIC PROGRAM DATA

Sex Offender Treatment

Program History and Rationale

The Department has provided facility-based treatment for sex offenders through contracted agencies since FY 1988. Two different contractors have provided these services over this time period.

FY 1989-FY 1991: Weldy and Associates
FY 1992-FY 2003: DCCCA, Inc.

As did Volumes I-IV, this report focuses on the sex offender treatment program (SOTP) services provided for male general population inmates. Beginning in FY 2002, however, the data reported herein includes the sex offender treatment delivered to females. The Department does provide sex offender treatment for females at Topeka Correctional Facility through contract with Prison Health Services (PHS). Our next volume of this evaluation will contain process and outcome data for the female sex offender program.

During the period reviewed by this report, one contractor, DCCCA, Inc., provided those services. However, while the contract provider did not change, based on consultation with leading practitioners in the field of sex offender treatment, the Department significantly redesigned the SOTP program in FY 1995. This redesigned program, which began implementation in January 1995, extended the time frames for program completion from approximately 9 months to 18 months and enhanced the treatment approach to offer a more intensive regimen of therapeutic assessment and activities for sex offenders. The Department in conjunction with DCCCA, Inc. continues to upgrade and improve the program every year.

The underlying theoretical orientation of the program is Relapse Prevention (RP), a cognitive-behavioral treatment model, which requires ongoing and thorough assessment of offender needs and treatment progress.

Contractors and program models are summarized in the following table.

Sex Offender Treatment (SOTP) Contractors and Program Models FY 1996 – FY 2003					
	LCF	HCF	NCF	TCF	LCMHF
FY 1996 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	No Program	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 1997 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	No Program	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 1998 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	No Program	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 1999 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	No Program	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2000 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2001 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2002 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2003 Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	Prison Health Services 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model

The full-time equivalent (FTE) slots allocated for male Sex Offender Treatment for fiscal year 1999-2003 are reflected below:

Fiscal Year	LCF	HCF	NCF	TOTAL
1999	72	32	0	104
2000	76	48	32	156
2001	76	48	32	156
2002	70	40	40	150
2003	70	40	40	150

The contract was re-bid in FY 2003. DCCCA again, was awarded the contract through FY 2007.

Current Program Operations

Candidates for the program are inmates who meet the KDOC definition of “sex offender.” The KDOC definition is reflected in the Internal Management Policy and Procedure (IMPP) #11-115 that defines a sex offender as:

a. Convictions. An offender whose crime of conviction is a sex crime as identified by any state or federal statute, an offender with a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication of a sex crime, or a person who has ever been convicted of a crime that was sexually motivated. “Sexually motivated” means that one of the purposes for which the offender committed the crime was for the purpose of the offender’s sexual gratification. The sexual motivation of the offense may be determined through either a judicial finding made at the time of sentencing or by information regarding the offense provided to the Kansas Department of Corrections.

b. Custodial Behavior. An offender who, while not having been convicted of a sex offense, has nevertheless, while in the Department’s custody, engaged in sexually motivated behavior prohibited by Department rules as established through Departmental disciplinary or administrative segregation proceedings.

c. Excluded Convictions. Individuals with convictions under K.S.A. 21-3512, 21-3513, and/or 21-3515 shall be exempt from the embrace of this definition.

All KDOC sex offenders are referred to the Sex Offender Treatment Program. The sex offender must agree to participate in the program and to complete specific requirements in each phase of the program to achieve successful completion.

The SOTP program provides a structured 4 hours-per-day, 5 days-per-week schedule. This consists of morning, afternoon or evening sessions consistent with the institution-based programming schedule. The program regimen consists of an evaluation and assessment phase lasting approximately 3 months, an intensive treatment phase lasting approximately 12 months, and approximately 3 months of substance abuse treatment, aftercare and transition planning.

General Goal Statement

The Sex Offender Treatment Program contributes to the Department’s mission by providing intensive assessment and treatment to those offenders who meet the sex offender definition. The program assists offenders to personally accept responsibility for their offense, and to recognize and acknowledge the chronic nature of their deviant behavior cycles. Further, the program helps offenders acquire specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage their behavior and reduce their risk of re-offending.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by

maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control deviant behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- Offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse of sexual offending behavior.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations that occur during a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 1998 – FY 2002 – this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 – 2002 time frame.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary: FY 1998 – FY 2002 – this descriptive information includes data on actual expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment – this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates – these graphics present the program's capacity in terms of full-time enrollments, and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to Kansas prisons and time in community for those who do not return. The outcome data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this data for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2002 as

applicable for each offender (*for further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in Section II: Analytic Procedures*).

- Program Experience and Outcome Summary data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program broken out by the proxy need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both tabular and graphic forms.
- Time Measures. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes the average months for facility time served by outcome groups and by program experience, (2) The next table summarizes the average months of community time following facility release by outcome groups and by program experience, and (3) The final table summarizes the average time spent in the work release reintegration program outcome groups and by type of program termination.

Evaluation Highlights: Sex Offender Treatment

Output Highlights

- In FY 2000 there were 108 completions, increasing to 149 in FY 2001 and to 155 in FY 2002. However, the proportion completing the program was slightly lower in FY 2002 (37.7%), down from 42% in FY 2001 and 40.8% in FY 2000.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots dropped from 101.8% in FY 1999 to 82.6% in FY 2000, due largely to the increase in slots that year. This rate then increased and remained steady, 96% and 96.5% for Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002, respectively.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants, as defined in the Program Cost and Activity table, dropped from 54% in FY 1999 to a low of 46% in FY 2000. The completion ratio increased to 50.5% in FY 2001 and was 55% in FY 2002.
- The number of program participants has increased steadily each year, from 440 and 442 in Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, and increasing to 556 in FY 2000, 608 in FY 2001, and 712 in FY 2002.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the sex offender treatment programs during their initial incarceration, 57% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2002). This is in comparison to 52% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.

- Of the offenders who successfully completed sex offender treatment, 42% returned to KDOC versus a 55% return rate for those offenders who terminated treatment unsuccessfully.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 45% and for the offenders who had not participated in the sex offender treatment program it was 57%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 3% for those completing treatment, compared to 8% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 8% for non-completers , and 13% for all those with no program exposure.
 - Rate of return for condition violators – 40% for those completing treatment, compared to 40% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 47% for non-completers, and 30% for all those with no program exposure.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	218		215		198		291		253	
# Enrolled	222		229		358		317		459	
Subtotal	440		444		556		608		712	
Completions	119	52.9%	121	49.2%	108	40.8%	149	42.0%	155	37.7%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	30	13.3%	27	11.0%	42	15.8%	89	25.1%	144	35.0%
Volitional	76	33.8%	98	39.8%	115	43.4%	117	33.0%	112	27.3%
Subtotal: Terminations	225	100.0%	246	100.0%	265	100.0%	355	100.0%	411	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	215		198		291		253		301	

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment: Substance Abuse Treatment Component
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward									0	
# Enrolled									100	
Subtotal									100	
Completions									57	71.3%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional									14	17.5%
Volitional									9	11.3%
Subtotal: Terminations									80	100.0%
# Carried to next FY									20	

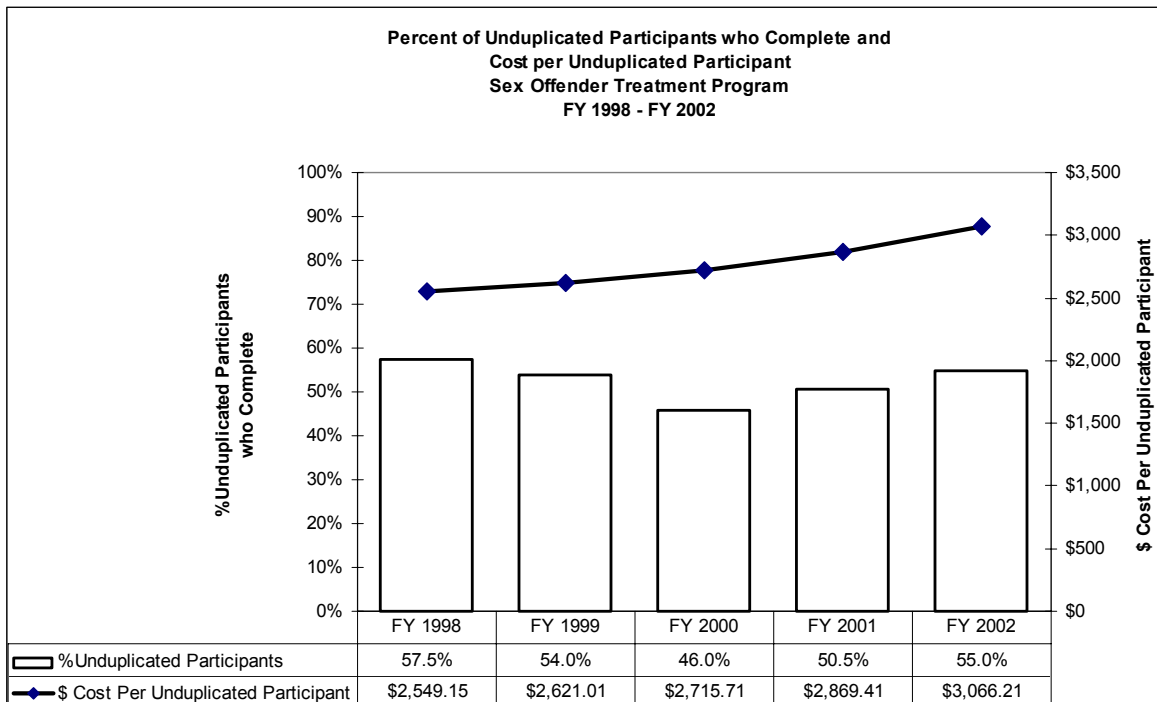
NOTE: Offenders who do not complete Sex Offender Substance Abuse Treatment component also fail to complete the full Sex Offender Treatment Program.

Program Cost and Activity Summary Sex Offender Treatment Program FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,075,742	\$ 1,106,066	\$ 1,428,462	\$ 1,572,439	\$ 1,533,106
Contracted Slots <i>(stated in full-time equivalents)*</i>	104	104	156	156	155
Cost per Slot	\$ 10,343.67	\$ 10,635.25	\$ 9,156.81	\$ 10,079.74	\$ 9,891.01
Number Participants, Total	440	444	556	608	712
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,444.87	\$ 2,491.14	\$ 2,569.18	\$ 2,586.25	\$ 2,153.24
Unduplicated Participants	422	422	526	548	500
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,549.15	\$ 2,621.01	\$ 2,715.71	\$ 2,869.41	\$ 3,066.21
Unduplicated Completions	119	121	108	149	138
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 9,039.85	\$ 9,141.04	\$ 13,226.50	\$ 10,553.28	\$ 11,109.46
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	57.5%	54.0%	46.0%	50.5%	55.0%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	215	198	291	253	249

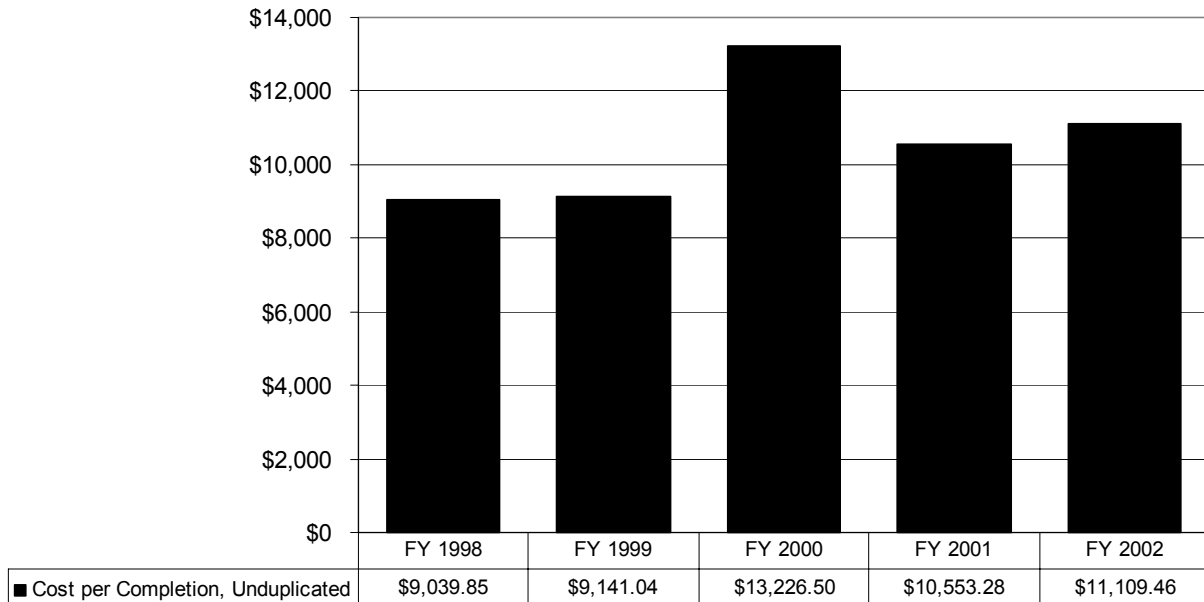
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

* The Sex Offender Treatment Program is a half-time program. As such, the actual number of "bodies" that can participate in the program is two-times the number of slots reported here since slots are stated as full-time equivalents.

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.



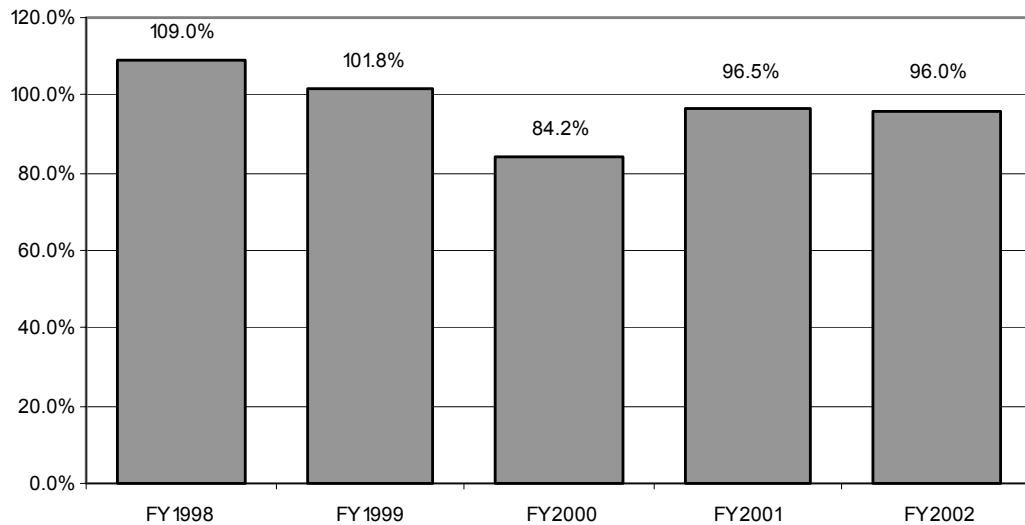
**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 1998 - FY 2002**



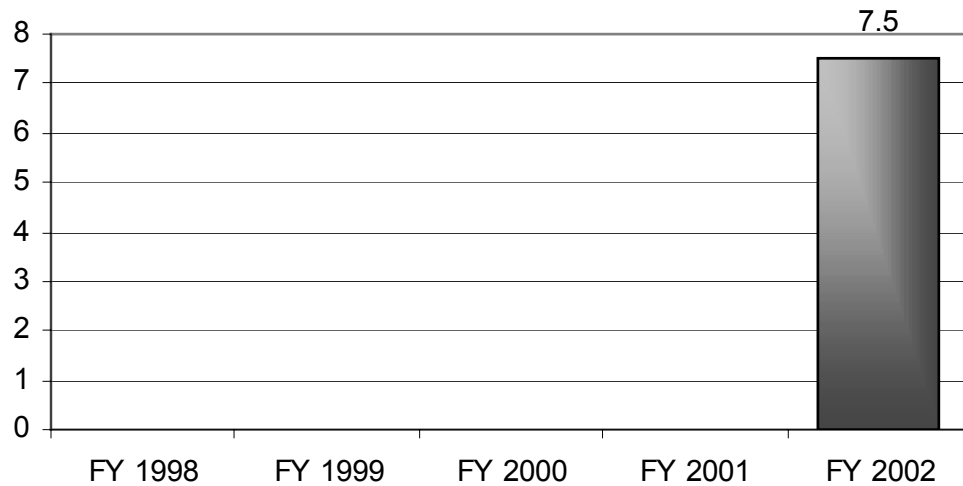
**Sex Offender Treatment Program
Contracted Slots (*Full-time Equivalents*)
FY 1998-FY 2002**

160

**Annual Average Utilization Rates
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 1998 - FY 2002**



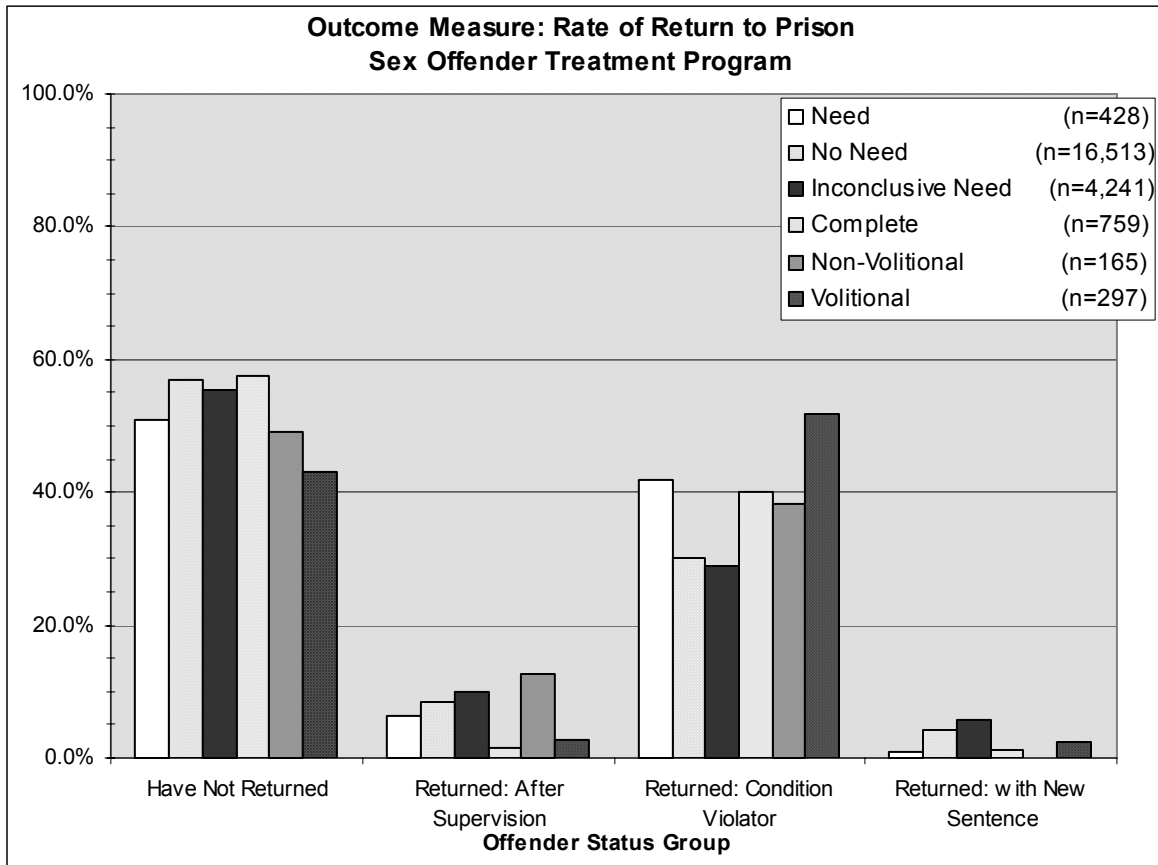
**Annual Average Enrollments
Sex Offender-Substance Abuse Component
FY 1998 - FY 2002**



NOTE: This program has no allocated slots; as such, the numbers here are annual averages of the number of enrollments.

Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program
Through June 30, 2002

		No Program Exposure				Program Exposure				TOTAL
					Subtotal No Program Exposure		Non-Completions		Subtotal Program Exposure	
							Non-Volitional			
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Complete	Volitional				
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	218 50.9%	9402 56.9%	2348 55.4%	11968 56.5%	436 57.4%	81 49.1%	128 43.1%	645 52.8%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	27 6.3%	1416 8.6%	418 9.9%	1861 8.8%	11 1.4%	21 12.7%	8 2.7%	40 3.3%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	179 41.8%	4998 30.3%	1230 29.0%	6407 30.2%	303 39.9%	63 38.2%	154 51.9%	520 42.6%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	4 0.9%	697 4.2%	245 5.8%	946 4.5%	9 1.2%	0 0.0%	7 2.4%	16 1.3%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	428 100.0%	16513 100.0%	4241 100.0%	21182 100.0%	759 100.0%	165 100.0%	297 100.0%	1221 100.0%	22403 100.0%



Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Sex Offender Treatment Program

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure			Subtotal: Program Exposure	SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional		
<i>(average¹)</i>	20.2	13.7	8.5	12.8	42.8	23.4	38.8	39.6	14.2
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	218	9,402	2,348	11,968	436	81	128	645	12,613
<i>(average¹)</i>	9.5	7.4	4.6	6.8	29.5	9.2	15.3	16.0	7.0
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	27	1,416	418	1,861	11	21	8	40	1,901
<i>(average¹)</i>	21.0	15.4	10.6	14.6	47.6	37.5	40.1	44.1	16.8
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(n)</i>	179	4,998	1,230	6,407	303	63	154	520	6,927
<i>(average¹)</i>	15.0	13.1	8.8	12.0	37.3	---	44.2	40.3	12.4
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(n)</i>	4	697	245	946	9	0	7	16	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average¹)</i>	19.8	13.7	8.7	12.8	44.5	27.0	39.0	40.8	14.3
<i>(n)</i>	428	16,513	4,241	21,182	759	165	297	1,221	22,403

Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Sex Offender Treatment Program

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure			Subtotal: Program Exposure	SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional		
<i>(average³)</i>	45.7	49.6	59.8	51.5	45.1	65.9	44.9	47.7	51.3
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	218	9,402	2,348	11,968	436	81	128	645	12,613
<i>(average⁴)</i>	26.1	32.2	31.9	32.0	41.8	24.9	25.1	29.6	32.0
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	27	1,416	418	1,861	11	21	8	40	1,901
<i>(average⁴)</i>	7.6	10.6	12.0	10.8	14.1	10.1	9.1	12.2	10.9
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(n)</i>	179	4,998	1,230	6,407	303	63	154	520	6,927
<i>(average⁴)</i>	13.7	11.9	11.4	11.8	17.2	---	8.8	13.6	11.8
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(n)</i>	4	697	245	946	9	0	7	16	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average)</i>	28.2	34.7	40.4	35.7	32.4	39.3	25.0	31.5	35.5
<i>(n)</i>	428	16,513	4,241	21,182	759	165	297	1,221	22,403

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

**Mean Time Spent Enrolled (*stated in Months*)
in Sex Offender Treatment Program
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups**

		Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non-Completions Non- volitional	Volitional	
	<i>(average)</i>	15.1	6.9	4.7	12.0
Have Not Returned	<i>(n)</i>	436	81	128	645
Returned: After	<i>(average)</i>	12.8	4.2	3.5	6.4
Supervision²	<i>(n)</i>	11	21	8	40
Returned: Condition	<i>(average)</i>	15.5	7.1	5.2	11.5
Violator	<i>(n)</i>	303	63	154	520
Returned: with New	<i>(average)</i>	13.2	---	4.0	9.2
Sentence	<i>(n)</i>	9	0	7	16
SUMMARY: by Program	<i>(average)</i>	15.2	6.7	4.9	11.5
Termination Type	<i>(n)</i>	759	165	297	1,221

Substance Abuse Treatment: Overview

Program History and Rationale

The relationship between alcohol and drug abuse and criminal behavior is both direct and indirect. Certainly in the case of illegal drugs, the acts of obtaining, possessing, or using such substances are criminal by definition. Substance abuse often contributes to other criminal behaviors, whether as disinhibitors to pro-social behavior or as the means to obtain illegal substances. Since FY 1988, the Department has provided substance abuse treatment services within its correctional facilities through contracts with professional substance abuse treatment agencies.

As with other program intervention strategies, this service area traditionally has been characterized by multiple contractors, variation in treatment designs and protocols, and revisions of program specifications and expectations during the evaluation period.

Current Program Operations

FY 2001: the Department provided a total of 444 full time equivalent contracted slots and an additional 30 non-contracted slots for inmate substance abuse treatment:

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
ADAPT (MIRROR)	20	48	48	32		52	52	8	260
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				100			20	64	184
CDRP					30				
Total Slots	20	48	48	132	30	52	72	72	444

The Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital provided the non-contracted services.

During FY 2001 the Department also expanded substance abuse treatment by including treatment as part of the InnerChange™ program located at Winfield Correctional Facility. Inmates with a need for substance abuse treatment received that treatment as part of the InnerChange™ program. In FY 2001, 30 inmates successfully met their substance abuse treatment requirement through InnerChange™.

FY 2002: the Department reduced to 408 full time equivalent contracted slots and increased to 40 non-contracted slots for inmate substance abuse treatment:

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
ADAPT									

(MIRROR)	22	48	36	36		36	48		226
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				100			24	64	188
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
Total Slots	22	48	36	136	40	36	72	64	454

The Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital provided the non-contracted services.

During FY 2002, fifty inmates successfully met their substance abuse treatment requirement through InnerChange™.

Also in FY 2002, in agreement with DCCCA, the Department expanded substance abuse treatment capability by combining substance abuse treatment with sex offender treatment for those inmates in need of both. During FY 2002 sixty inmates successfully met their requirement for substance abuse treatment as part of sex offender treatment.

FY 2003: As part of the Department's strategy to meet the FY 2003 budget allocations, ADAPT slots were eliminated. Remaining slots for FY 2003:

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				100			24	64	188
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
Total Slots				100	40		24	64	228

General Goal Statement

The overall goal of substance abuse treatment programs is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing a structured treatment regimen requiring the offender to accept personal responsibility for his or her behavior, to recognize and acknowledge the chronic nature of his or her substance abusing behavior cycle, and to acquire the specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage the targeted behavior and reduce the risk both of relapse and re-offending.

As is the case with a non-offender population, offenders present with varying patterns of substance use/abuse and levels of dependence, which

require varying levels of treatment intensity and modality. A full continuum of treatment options would range from low intensity educational approaches to residential or potential hospitalization for the most severe levels of dependency or addiction. Recognizing that funding levels would not be sufficient for a full continuum of treatment options, the Department recently adopted a screening instrument designed to better allocate treatment resources based on severity of risk and need. In May 2001 the Department began using the Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS), a highly specific screening instrument designed to identify greater levels of dependency and reduce the potential for "false positives."

The value of any screening instrument or process for measuring substance dependency or other conditions is related to the instrument's sensitivity and specificity. Sensitivity refers to the accuracy at identifying even low levels of a condition; specificity refers to identifying higher levels of need with less discrimination at moderate or low levels. No instrument is perfect and cannot have optimum levels of both sensitivity and specificity. False positives, (e.g. over-identifying people for treatment with low level of need) are more likely with a highly sensitive instrument. Conversely, the potential for false negatives (e.g. under-identifying potential problems) increases with increased specificity in the instrument. From a policy perspective, the Department determined that it would target scarce treatment resources toward the higher levels of risk and need and that an instrument with greater specificity, such as the TCUDS, would assist that process more effectively.

Our future efforts regarding substance abuse treatment are to combine inmates' criminal risk level with their level of substance dependency (as determined by TCUDS) to determine priority for treatment. As the Department implements the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) we will be able to then focus treatment resources to those offenders who have the most severe levels of substance dependency and who pose the highest risk of re-offending.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS CONTRACTORS AND PROGRAM MODELS FY 1996 - FY 2003								
	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
FY 1996	Life Science Institute Alpha-Theta Brainwave; 12-step	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Clinic Pilot Model	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	No Program
Contractor Program Model								
FY 1997	Life Science Institute Alpha-Theta Brainwave; 12-step	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Clinic Pilot Model. GATEWAY, Inc. T.C. Model	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Beck Cognitive Model	No Program
Contractor Program Model								
FY 1998	Life Science Institute Alpha-Theta Brainwave; & C.S.C.	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC C.S.C. Model. Gateway, Inc. T.C. Model	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	No Program
Contractor Program Model								
FY 1999	Life Science Institute Alpha-Theta Brainwave; & C.S.C.	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC C.S.C. Model. GATEWAY, Inc. T.C. Model	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC Cognitive Self-Change Model	DCCCA, Inc. Therapeutic Community Model
Contractor Program Model								
FY 2000	Mirror Alpha-Theta Brainwave & C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C. Alpha-Theta GATEWAY, Inc. T.C. Model, T4C	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror, C.S.C. Alpha-Theta GATEWAY, Inc. T.C. Model T4C	Mirror, C.S.C. ALPHA-THETA GATEWAY T.C. Model TC4
Contractor Program Model								
FY 2001	Mirror Alpha-Theta Brainwave & C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C. Alpha-Theta DCCCA, Inc. T.C. Model	KDOC Operated CDRP C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror DCCCA, Inc. CSC Alpha-Theta T.C. Model	Mirror DCCCA, Inc. IFI CSC ALPHA-THETA T.C. Model
Contractor Program Model								
FY 2002	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror DCCCA, Inc. (SOTP/SA) C.S.C.	Mirror DCCCA, Inc. (SOTP/SA) C.S.C. T.C. Model T4C	KDOC Operated CDRP T4C	Mirror C.S.C.	Mirror DCCCA, Inc. C.S.C. T4C	DCCCA, Inc. IFI
Contractor Program Model								
FY 2003	IFI	No Program	No Program	DCCCA, Inc. (SOTP/SA) T.C. Model T4C	KDOC Operated CDRP T4C	DCCCA, Inc. (SOTP/SA)	DCCCA, Inc. T.C. Model T4C	DCCCA T.C. Model T4C
Contractor Program Model								

NOTE: SRS Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) provided 43 slots for minimum custody inmates until FY 2000. Beginning FY 2001, KDOC assumed operation of the CDRP program with 40 slots.
T.C. = Therapeutic Community
C.S.C. = Cognitive Self-Change Model

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

As indicated in the preceding tables and discussion, the department offers several different types of substance abuse treatment. Data is presented in the following subsections arranged by specific type of treatment. ADAPT is presented first, followed by CDRP, followed by consideration of the total Therapeutic Communities. Since there are differences between the Therapeutic Communities offered at various locations, process measures are also presented for each Therapeutic Community individually. Finally, we present an outcome (impact) assessment that combines all types of substance abuse treatment offered within the facilities by the department.

ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description

Until the end of FY 2002, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT) constituted the majority of the Department's substance abuse treatment slots. The ADAPT program was eliminated after FY 2002 as part of the Department's strategy to meet our 2003 budget allocations.

The ADAPT program design had provided a treatment approach based in cognitive-behavioral treatment. ADAPT was an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders who presented serious substance abuse issues. The treatment program was usually 60-90 days in length (the Ellsworth program was 45 days). Full-time slots provided 40 service hours a week of structured treatment activities aimed at substance abuse education, cognitive-behavioral change, and relapse prevention.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program utilizes existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 1998 - FY 2002- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 to 2002 time frame.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2002, in the Program Experience and Outcome table and graph and the Time Measurements tables.

- Program Experience and Outcome Summary data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program broken out by the proxy need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both tabular and graphic forms.
- Time Measures. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes the average months for facility time served by outcome groups and by program experience, (2) The next table summarizes the average months of community time following facility release by outcome groups and by program experience, and (3) The final table summarizes the average time spent in the work release reintegration program outcome groups and by type of program termination.

Evaluation Highlights: ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of contracted slots reached a high of 272 in FY 2000 then dropped to 260 in FY 2001 and to 226 in FY 2002. As indicated earlier, the program was eliminated at the end of FY 2002.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots increased from 84.1% in FY 2000 to 89.5% in FY 2001, but then dropped to 74.6% in FY 2002. The

drop in FY 2002 is due partially to not enrolling offenders during the 4th quarter since the program was being eliminated at the end of that fiscal year.

- The number of program participants reached a high of 1700 in FY 2000, decreased to 1637 in FY 2001, and decreased again to 1162 in FY 2002. The large reduction in FY 2002 is due partially to termination of the program at the end of the fiscal year.
- The number of unduplicated participants reached a high of 1636 in FY 2000, decreased to 1573 in FY 2001, and decreased again to 1114 in FY 2002. The large reduction in FY 2002 is due partially to termination of the program at the end of the fiscal year.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants remained relatively stable from 90.1% in FY 2000 to 90.5% in FY 2001. This was followed by a slight decrease to 89% in FY 2002.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$823 in FY 2000 to \$770 in FY 2001. This cost increased to \$1063 in FY 2002 (reflecting the drop in enrollments as the program ended).
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$1135 in FY 2000 to \$958 in FY 2001, and then increased to \$1195 in FY 2002.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed ADAPT during their initial incarceration, 55% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2002). This is in comparison to 65% in the group assessed as in need of the program but who did not participate.
- Of the offenders who successfully completed ADAPT, 45% have returned to a KDOC facility versus a 59% return rate for those offenders who unsuccessfully terminated treatment.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 41% and for offenders who had not participated in ADAPT, it was 58%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 9% for those completing treatment, compared to 8% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 14% for non-completers, and 15% for all those with no program exposure.

- Rate of return for condition violators – 36% for those completing treatment, compared to 27% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 45% for non-completers, and 28% for all those with no program exposure.

Program Total Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT FY 1998 - FY 2002										
Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	% Total		% Total		% Total		% Total		% Total	
	Frequencies	Terminations	Frequencies	Terminations	Frequencies	Terminations	Frequencies	Terminations	Frequencies	Terminations
# Carried Forward	164		154		128		319		150	
# Enrolled	947		1023		1568		1331		1012	
Subtotal	1111		1177		1696		1650		1162	
Completions	769	80.4%	839	80.0%	1191	86.5%	1315	87.7%	992	85.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	90	9.4%	104	9.9%	114	8.3%	145	9.7%	134	11.5%
Volitional	98	10.2%	106	10.1%	72	5.2%	40	2.7%	36	3.1%
Subtotal: Terminations	957	100.0%	1049	100.0%	1377	100.0%	1500	100.0%	1162	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	154		128		319		150		0	

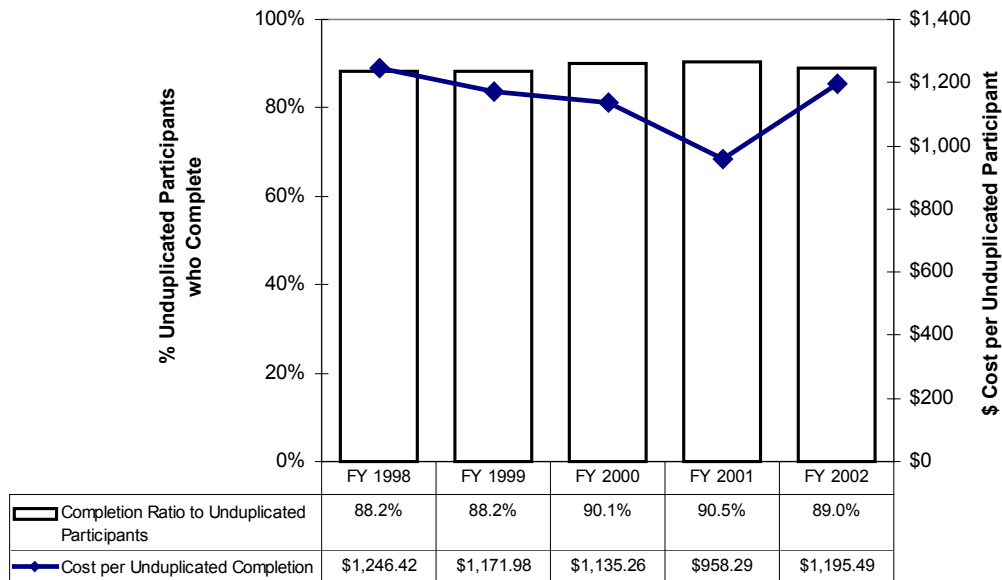
Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures	\$ 953,514	\$ 982,120	\$ 1,346,419	\$ 1,211,280	\$ 1,184,730
Contracted Slots <i>(Full-time equivalent)</i>	224	240	272	260	226
Cost per Slot	\$ 4,256.76	\$ 4,092.17	\$ 4,950.07	\$ 4,658.77	\$ 5,242.17
Number Participants, Total	1112	1181	1700	1637	1162
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 857.48	\$ 831.60	\$ 792.01	\$ 739.94	\$ 1,019.56
Unduplicated Participants	1055	1120	1636	1573	1114
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 903.80	\$ 876.89	\$ 822.99	\$ 770.04	\$ 1,063.49
Unduplicated Completions	765	838	1186	1264	991
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 1,246.42	\$ 1,171.98	\$ 1,135.26	\$ 958.29	\$ 1,195.49
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	88.2%	88.2%	90.1%	90.5%	89.0%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	188	170	319	176	0

^{1/} Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

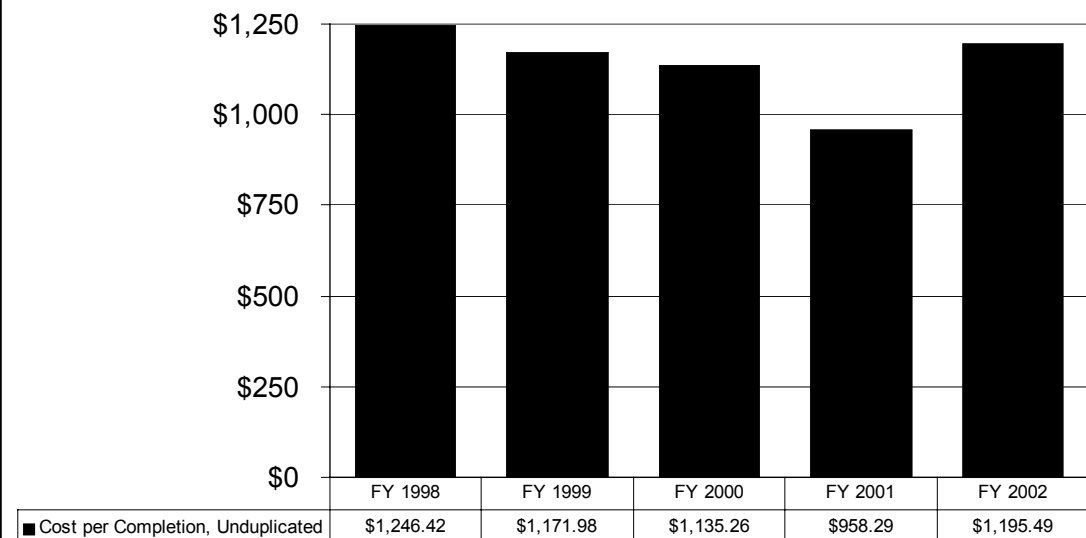
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

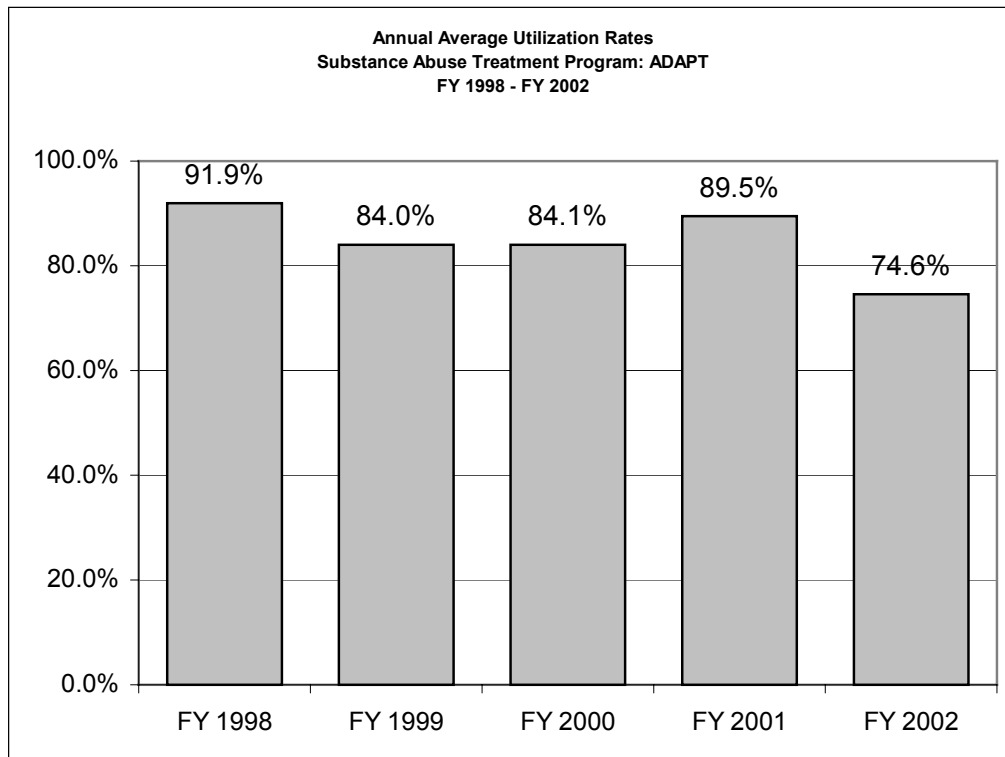
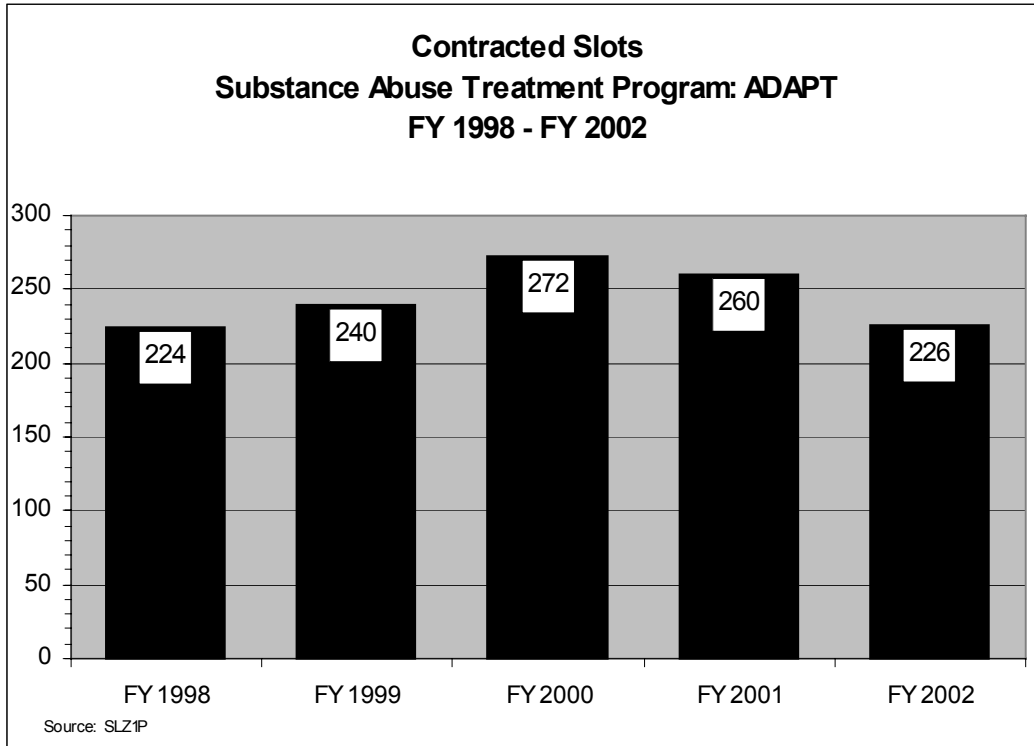
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**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT
FY 1998 - FY 2002**



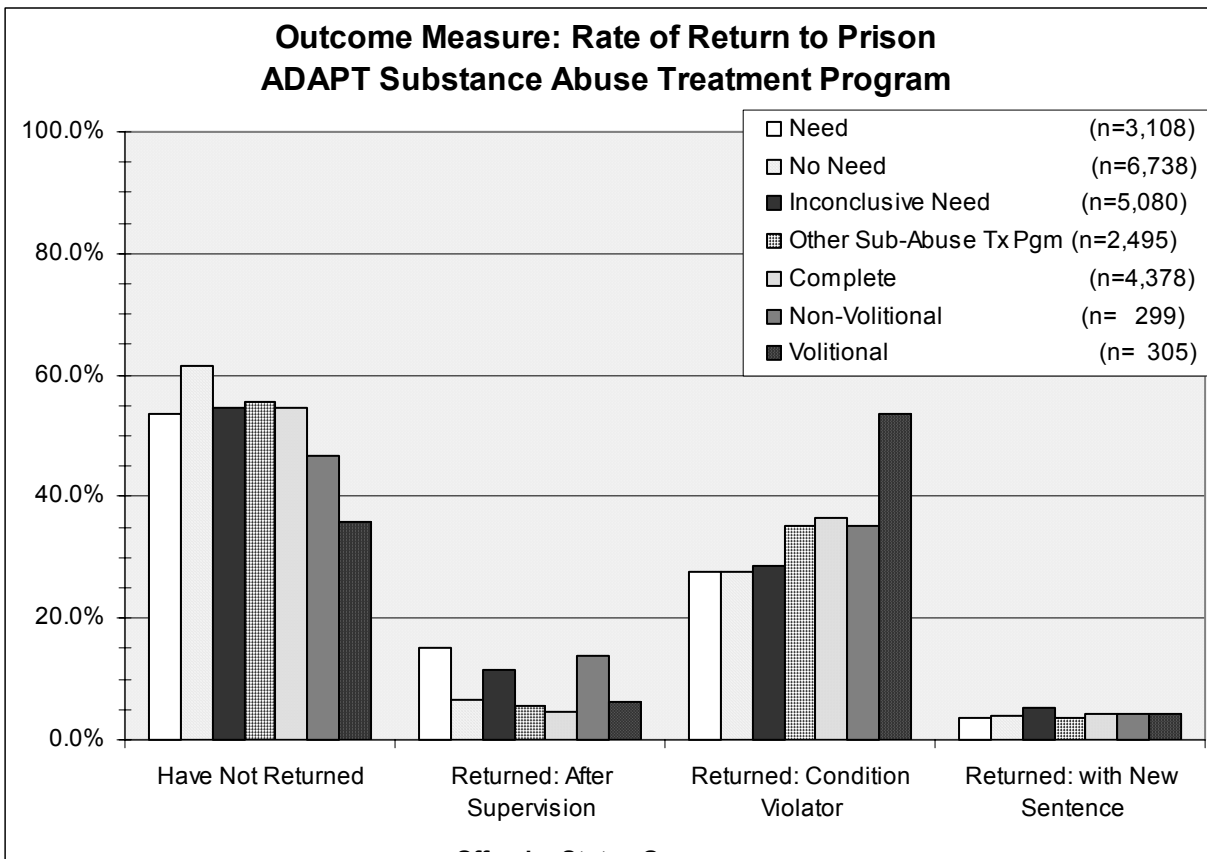
**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT
FY 1998 - FY 2002**





Program Experience & Outcome Summary
ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment Program
Through June 30, 2002

		No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure				TOTAL
					Subtotal No Program Exposure			Non-Completions		Subtotal Program Exposure	
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need				Complete	Non- Volitional		
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	1663 53.5%	4154 61.7%	2768 54.5%	8585 57.5%	1390 55.7%	2389 54.6%	140 46.8%	109 35.7%	2638 53.0%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	472 15.2%	439 6.5%	591 11.6%	1502 10.1%	136 5.5%	203 4.6%	41 13.7%	19 6.2%	263 5.3%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	856 27.5%	1870 27.8%	1459 28.7%	4185 28.0%	880 35.3%	1593 36.4%	105 35.1%	164 53.8%	1862 37.4%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	117 3.8%	275 4.1%	262 5.2%	654 4.4%	89 3.6%	193 4.4%	13 4.3%	13 4.3%	219 4.4%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	3108 100.0%	6738 100.0%	5080 100.0%	14926 100.0%	2495 100.0%	4378 100.0%	299 100.0%	305 100.0%	4982 100.0%	22403 100.0%



Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment Program

	No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure				SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure		Complete	Non-Completions		Subtotal: Program Exposure	
							Non- volitional	Volitional		
(average ¹)	11.8	14.2	7.5	11.6	17.1	21.5	14.5	19.9	21.0	14.2
Have Not Returned (n)	1,663	4,154	2,768	8,585	1,390	2,389	140	109	2,638	12,613
Returned: After Supervision ² (average ¹)	6.3	6.7	4.2	5.6	12.7	12.6	9.7	14.3	12.3	7.0
(n)	472	439	591	1,502	136	203	41	19	263	1,901
Returned: Condition Violator (average ¹)	15.7	16.2	8.0	13.2	18.4	24.9	18.1	21.2	24.2	16.8
(n)	856	1,870	1,459	4,185	880	1,593	105	164	1,862	6,927
Returned: with New Sentence (average ¹)	12.3	12.2	6.8	10.0	16.5	18.2	18.4	13.5	17.9	12.4
(n)	117	275	262	654	89	193	13	13	219	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type (average ¹)	12.1	14.2	7.2	11.4	17.3	22.2	15.3	19.9	21.6	14.3
(n)	3,108	6,738	5,080	14,926	2,495	4,378	299	305	4,982	22,403

Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment Program

	No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure				SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure		Complete	Non-Completions	Subtotal: Program Exposure		
							Non- volitional	Volitional		
(average ³)	56.6	43.3	65.2	52.9	48.9	46.8	49.3	55.9	47.3	51.3
Have Not Returned (n)	1,663	4,154	2,768	8,585	1,390	2,389	140	109	2,638	12,613
Returned: After Supervision ² (n)	27.5	30.5	32.7	30.4	39.7	38.9	25.3	41.4	36.9	32.0
	472	439	591	1,502	136	203	41	19	263	1,901
Returned: Condition Violator (n)	9.7	10.2	10.6	10.2	12.5	12.1	9.3	8.7	11.6	10.9
	856	1,870	1,459	4,185	880	1,593	105	164	1,862	6,927
Returned: with New Sentence (n)	10.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	15.0	13.6	11.1	11.3	13.3	11.8
	117	275	262	654	89	193	13	13	219	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type (average)	37.5	32.0	42.9	36.9	34.4	32.3	30.3	27.7	31.9	35.5
	3,108	6,738	5,080	14,926	2,495	4,378	299	305	4,982	22,403

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

**Mean Time Spent Enrolled (*stated in Months*)
in ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment Program
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups**

	Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Complete	Non-Completions Non- volitional	Volitional	
<i>(average)</i>	2.4	1.0	0.9	2.2
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	2,389	140	109	2,638
Returned: After <i>(average)</i>	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.7
Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	203	41	19	263
Returned: Condition <i>(average)</i>	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.1
Violator <i>(n)</i>	1,593	105	164	1,862
Returned: with New <i>(average)</i>	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.0
Sentence <i>(n)</i>	193	13	13	219
SUMMARY:				
by Program <i>(average)</i>	2.3	1.1	1.0	2.1
Termination Type <i>(n)</i>	4,378	299	305	4,982

CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description

Through the end of FY 2000, the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital was operated by the State Security Hospital, thus KDOC exercised no direct control over the treatment curriculum. Starting in FY 2001 the CDRP staff became KDOC employees and the program came under the direct control of the Department.

Since FY 1998 CDRP has included a cognitive-behavioral component as a core treatment modality. Forty-three treatment slots were available in FY 1998 but were reduced to 30 beginning in FY 2001 and increased to 40 in FY 2002. The program lasts seven weeks and provides a minimum of 40 hours of structured therapeutic activities per week emphasizing small group and individual counseling.

The CDRP is now the only short-term substance abuse treatment program the Department offers for male offenders. To qualify for the CDRP, inmates must have at least four months to serve, be minimum custody and have been identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment as indicated by a Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of 3 or higher. Inmates with more than one prior substance abuse treatment episode do not qualify for CDRP.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 1998 - FY 2002- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 to 2002 time frame.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2002, in the Program Experience and Outcome table and graph and the Time Measurements tables.

- Program Experience and Outcome Summary data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program broken out by the proxy need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both tabular and graphic forms.
- Time Measures. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes the average months for facility time served by outcome groups and by program experience, (2) The next table summarizes the average months of community time following facility release by outcome groups and by program experience, and (3) The final table summarizes the average time spent in the work release reintegration program outcome groups and by type of program termination.

Evaluation Highlights: CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of slots was reduced from 43 in FY 2000 to 30 for FY 2001 when the Department took over the program. The number of slots was restored to 40 in FY 2002.
- The average daily utilization dropped from 95.1% in FY 1999 to 85.3% in FY 2000, but then increased to 94.3% in FY 2001. The rate dropped to 86.1% in FY 2002.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 51 in FY 2000 to 116 in FY 2001 and then to 112 in FY 2002.
- The completion ratio of unduplicated participants decreased from 85.1% in FY 2000 to 81.1% in FY 2001 then to 74.7% in FY 2002.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed CDRP during their initial incarceration, 55% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2002). This is in comparison to 65% in the group assessed as in need of the program but who did not participate.
- Of the offenders who successfully completed CDRP, 45% have returned to a KDOC facility versus a 52% return rate for those offenders who unsuccessfully terminated treatment.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 48% and for offenders who had not participated in CDRP, it was 58%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 10% for those completing treatment, compared to 8% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 11% for non-completers, and 15% for all those with no program exposure.
 - Rate of return for condition violators – 35% for those completing treatment, compared to 27% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 41% for non-completers, and 28% for all those with no program exposure.

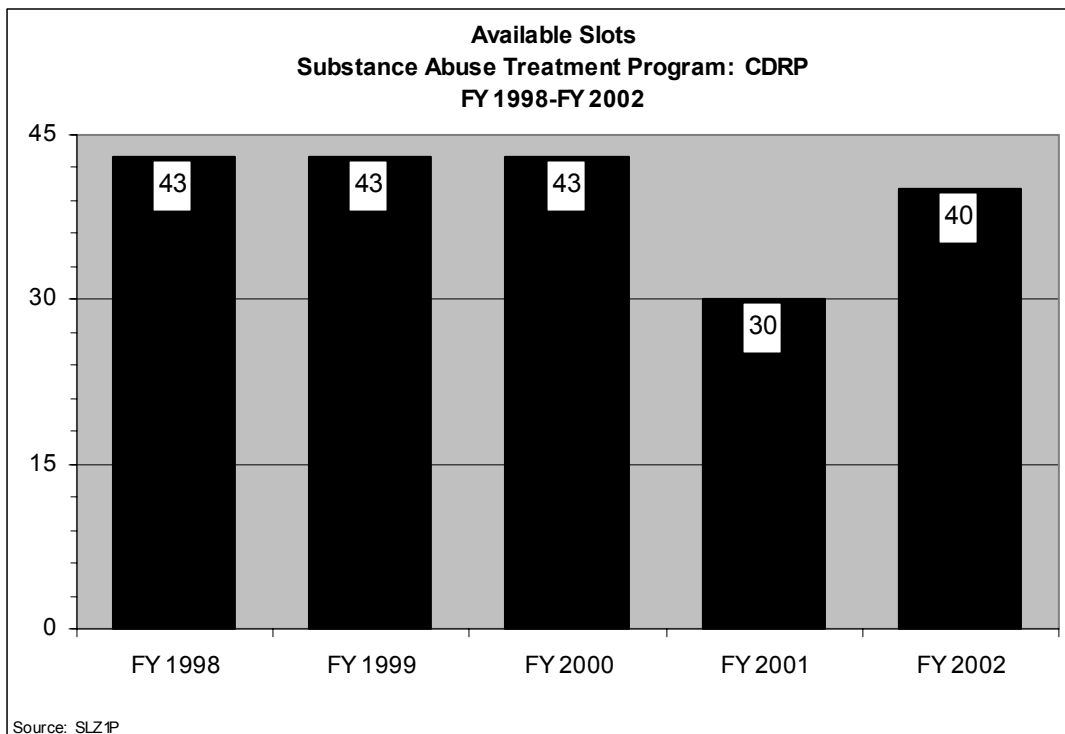
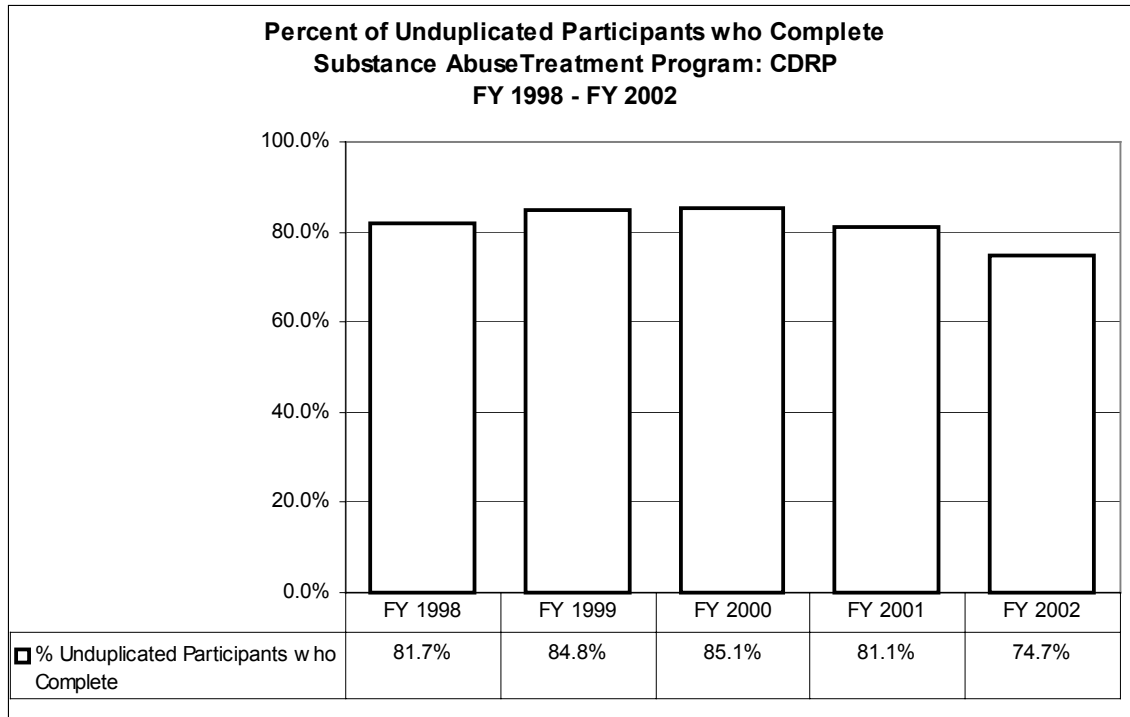
**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

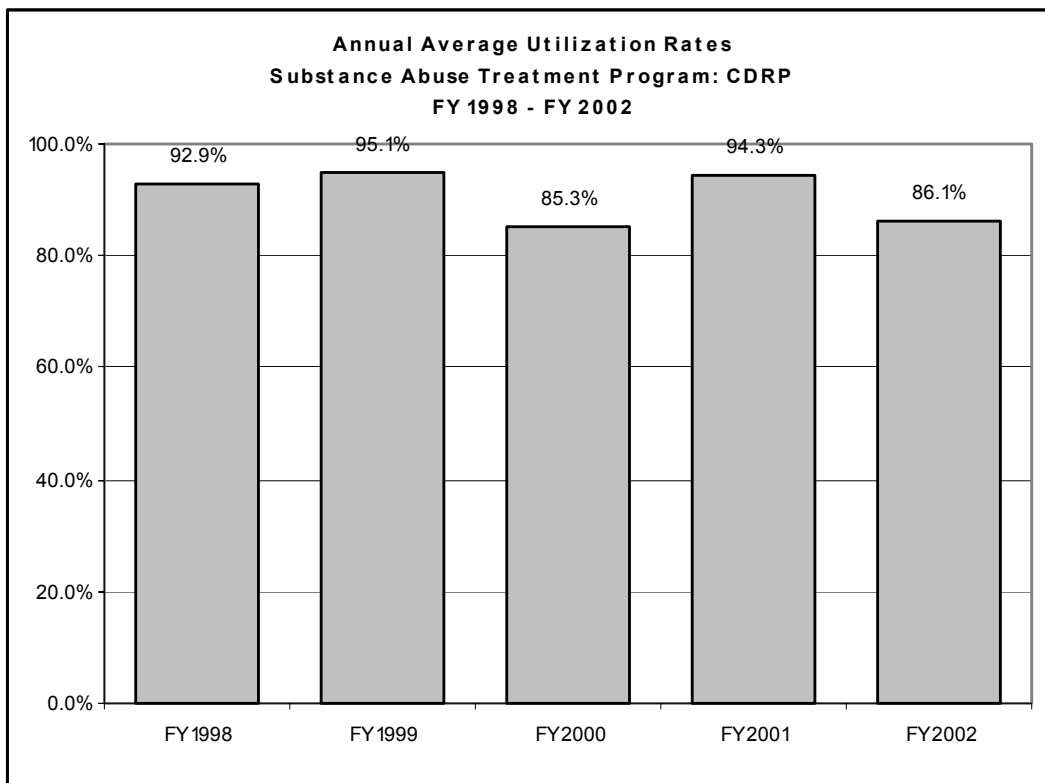
Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	38		34		41		0		26	
# Enrolled	385		352		267		181		170	
Subtotal	423		386		308		181		196	
Completions	313	80.5%	291	84.3%	252	81.8%	120	77.4%	112	70.9%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	10	2.6%	13	3.8%	7	2.3%	8	5.2%	7	4.4%
Volitional	66	17.0%	41	11.9%	49	15.9%	27	17.4%	39	24.7%
Subtotal: Terminations	389	100.0%	345	100.0%	308	100.0%	155	100.0%	158	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	34		41		0		26		38	

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Slots	43	43	43	30	40
Number Participants, Total	423	386	308	181	196
Unduplicated Participants	417	383	295	167	187
Unduplicated Completions	313	290	251	116	112
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	81.7%	84.8%	85.1%	81.1%	74.7%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	34	41	0	24	37

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

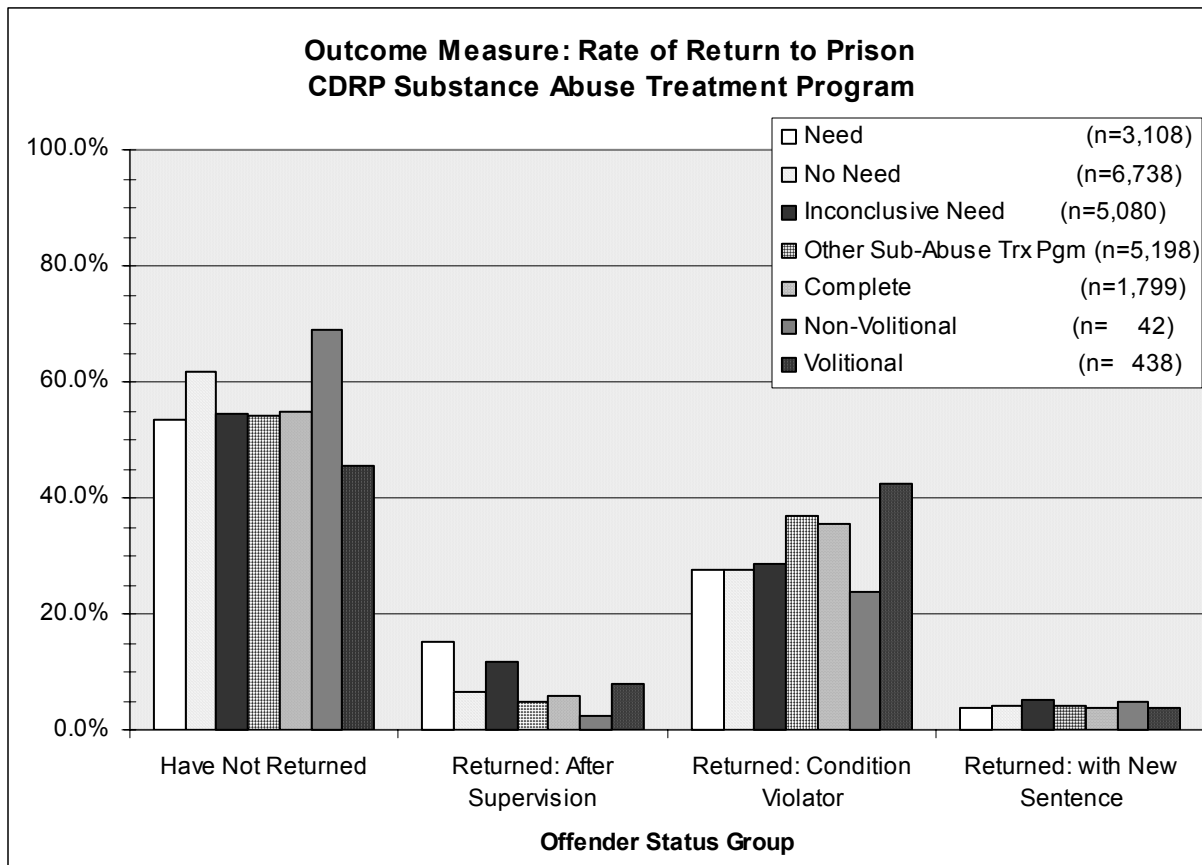
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.





Program Experience & Outcome Summary
CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program
Through June 30, 2002

		No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure				TOTAL
					Subtotal No Program Exposure			Non-Completions		Subtotal	
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need				Complete	Non- Volitional		
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	1663 53.5%	4154 61.7%	2768 54.5%	8585 57.5%	2810 54.1%	989 55.0%	29 69.0%	200 45.7%	1218 53.4%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	472 15.2%	439 6.5%	591 11.6%	1502 10.1%	259 5.0%	104 5.8%	1 2.4%	35 8.0%	140 6.1%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	856 27.5%	1870 27.8%	1459 28.7%	4185 28.0%	1910 36.7%	636 35.4%	10 23.8%	186 42.5%	832 36.5%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	117 3.8%	275 4.1%	262 5.2%	654 4.4%	219 4.2%	70 3.9%	2 4.8%	17 3.9%	89 3.9%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	3108 100.0%	6738 100.0%	5080 100.0%	14926 100.0%	5198 100.0%	1799 100.0%	42 100.0%	438 100.0%	2279 100.0%	22403 100.0%



Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program

	No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure			Subtotal: Program Exposure	SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclusive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure		Complete	Non-volitional	Volitional		
<i>(average¹)</i>	11.8	14.2	7.5	11.6	20.8	17.7	14.7	15.0	17.2	14.2
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	1,663	4,154	2,768	8,585	2,810	989	29	200	1,218	12,613
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(average¹)</i>	6.3	6.7	4.2	5.6	12.1	14.2	7.7	9.9	13.1	7.0
<i>(n)</i>	472	439	591	1,502	259	104	1	35	140	1,901
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(average¹)</i>	15.7	16.2	8.0	13.2	23.6	20.3	19.8	16.3	19.4	16.8
<i>(n)</i>	856	1,870	1,459	4,185	1,910	636	10	186	832	6,927
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(average¹)</i>	12.3	12.2	6.8	10.0	18.1	17.1	8.2	12.4	16.0	12.4
<i>(n)</i>	117	275	262	654	219	70	2	17	89	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average¹)</i>	12.1	14.2	7.2	11.4	21.3	18.4	15.4	15.1	17.7	14.3
<i>(n)</i>	3,108	6,738	5,080	14,926	5,198	1,799	42	438	2,279	22,403

Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program

	No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure			Subtotal: Program Exposure	SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclusive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure		Complete	Non-volitional	Volitional		
<i>(average³)</i>	56.6	43.3	65.2	52.9	44.8	54.4	43.4	59.3	54.9	51.3
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	1,663	4,154	2,768	8,585	2,810	989	29	200	1,218	12,613
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(average⁴)</i>	27.5	30.5	32.7	30.4	36.5	42.2	32.2	35.3	40.4	32.0
<i>(n)</i>	472	439	591	1,502	259	104	1	35	140	1,901
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(average⁴)</i>	9.7	10.2	10.6	10.2	11.3	14.2	8.1	10.4	13.3	10.9
<i>(n)</i>	856	1,870	1,459	4,185	1,910	636	10	186	832	6,927
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(average⁴)</i>	10.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	13.3	15.6	12.7	13.0	14.8	11.8
<i>(n)</i>	117	275	262	654	219	70	2	17	89	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average)</i>	37.5	32.0	42.9	36.9	30.8	38.0	33.3	34.8	37.3	35.5
<i>(n)</i>	3,108	6,738	5,080	14,926	5,198	1,799	42	438	2,279	22,403

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

**Mean Time Spent Enrolled (*stated in Months*)
in CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups**

		Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	
	(average)	1.6	0.4	0.7	1.4
Have Not Returned	(n)	989	29	200	1,218
Returned: After	(average)	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2
Supervision²	(n)	104	1	35	140
Returned: Condition	(average)	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.3
Violator	(n)	636	10	186	832
Returned: with New	(average)	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.3
Sentence	(n)	70	2	17	89
SUMMARY: by Program	(average)	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.4
Termination Type	(n)	1,799	42	438	2,279

Therapeutic Community (TC) Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description – Overview

The Department contracts for therapeutic communities located in Lansing, Winfield and Topeka. Since FY 2001, DCCCA, Inc. has been the contractor for all three programs. Although each therapeutic community has distinct target populations and varying program lengths, the core curricula and goals are similar.

The TC program provides a structured living and treatment environment for offenders with substance abuse problems. The program ranges from 6 to 18 months (depending on the location and each individual's treatment needs) and contains three phases - orientation, treatment and transition. The program emphasizes cognitive restructuring and graduated incentives within its treatment curriculum.

An additional required feature of the therapeutic community treatment concept includes a community-based component. The Transitional Therapeutic Community (TTC) services are an extension of therapeutic community methods and objectives. The Department has provided TTC services for each TC in varying numbers and location.

The Department uses the TC as a treatment resource for those inmates with a greater level of treatment need as indicated by a TCUDS score of at least three and a history of more than one prior treatment episode. To qualify for TC, inmates must have enough time left to serve and be classified as minimum custody.

The Department is currently pursuing resources to fund a TC in a medium setting (with supporting TTC services) in an effort to expand treatment to more inmates. If successful, a TC housed in a medium custody facility would begin sometime in FY 2004.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 1998 - FY 2002- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 to 2002 time frame.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2002, in the Program Experience and Outcome table and graph and the Time Measurements tables.

- Program Experience and Outcome Summary data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program broken out by the proxy need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both tabular and graphic forms.
- Time Measures. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes the average months for facility time served by outcome groups and by program experience, (2) The next table summarizes the average months of community time following facility release by outcome groups and by program experience, and (3) The final table summarizes the average time spent in the work release reintegration program outcome groups and by type of program termination.

Evaluation Highlights: Combined Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Output Highlights

- The number of contracted slots increased slightly from 178 in FY 2000 to 184 in FY 2001 and 188 in FY 2002.
- The average daily utilization decreased from 92.6% in FY 2000 to 87.5% in FY 2001, then rose to 89.5% in FY 2002.
- The number of unduplicated completions rose from 161 in FY 2000 to 168 in FY 2001 and remained at 168 for FY 2002.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants rose from 63.1% in FY 2000 to 67.7% in FY 2001 then dropped to 63.9% in FY 2002.
- Cost per unduplicated participant dropped from \$2,386 in FY 2000 to \$1,690 in FY 2001, then rose to \$1,801 in FY 2002.
- Cost per unduplicated completion varied from \$6,179 in FY 2000 to \$4,205 in FY 2001 and \$4,600 in FY 2002.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed a Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 61% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2002). This is in comparison to 65% in the group assessed as in need of the program but who did not participate.
- Of the offenders who successfully completed a Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program, 39% have returned to a KDOC facility versus a 36% return rate for those offenders who unsuccessfully terminated treatment.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 64% and for offenders who had not participated in any substance abuse treatment program, it was 58%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 3% for those completing treatment, compared to 8% for those who needed a substance abuse treatment program but did not participate, 0.2% for non-completers, and 15% for all those with no substance abuse treatment program exposure.

- Rate of return for condition violators – 36% for those completing treatment, compared to 27% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 34% for non-completers of TC, and 28% for all those with no substance abuse treatment program exposure.

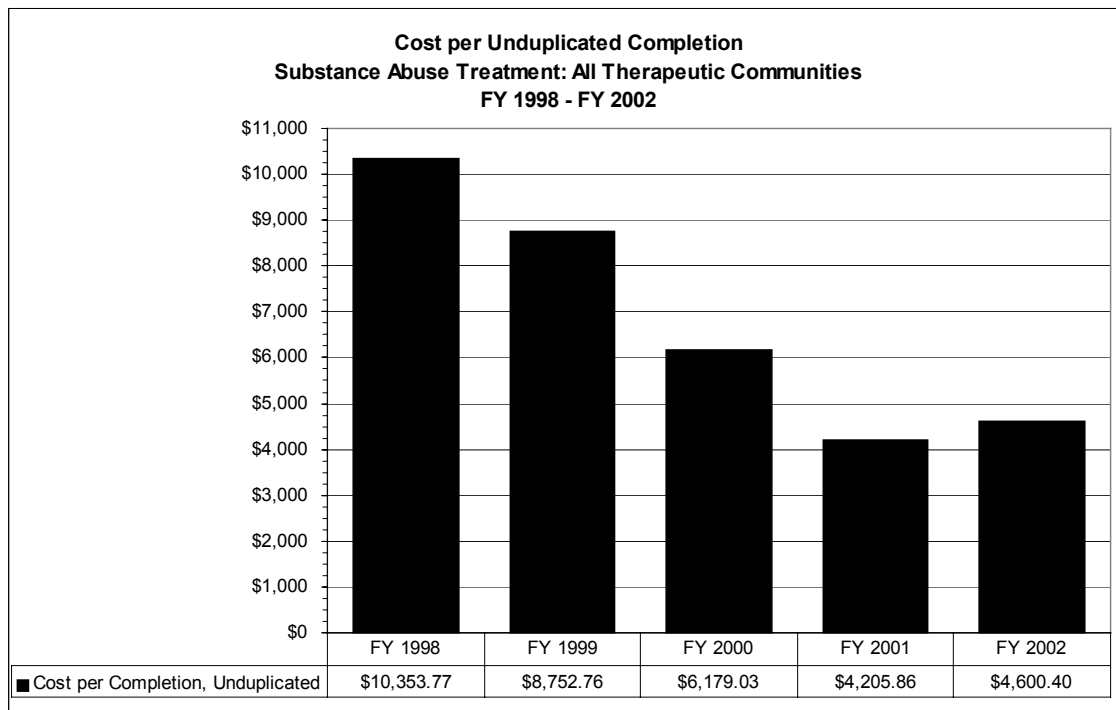
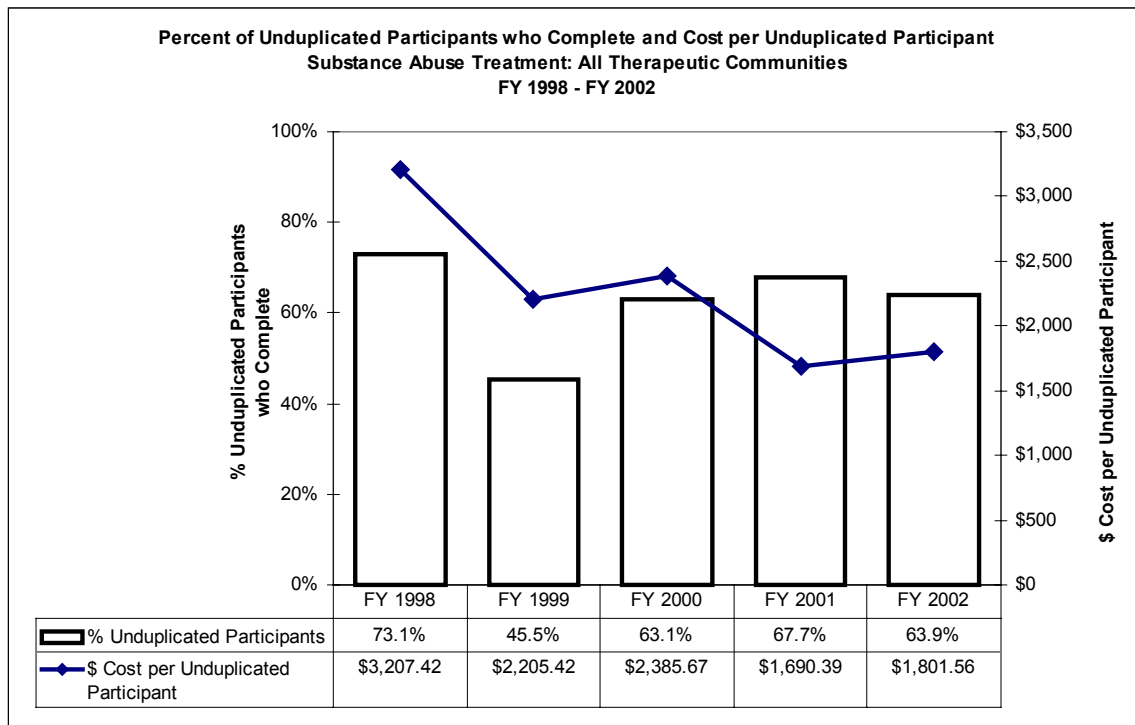
Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Community Treatment Programs
FY 1998 - FY 2002

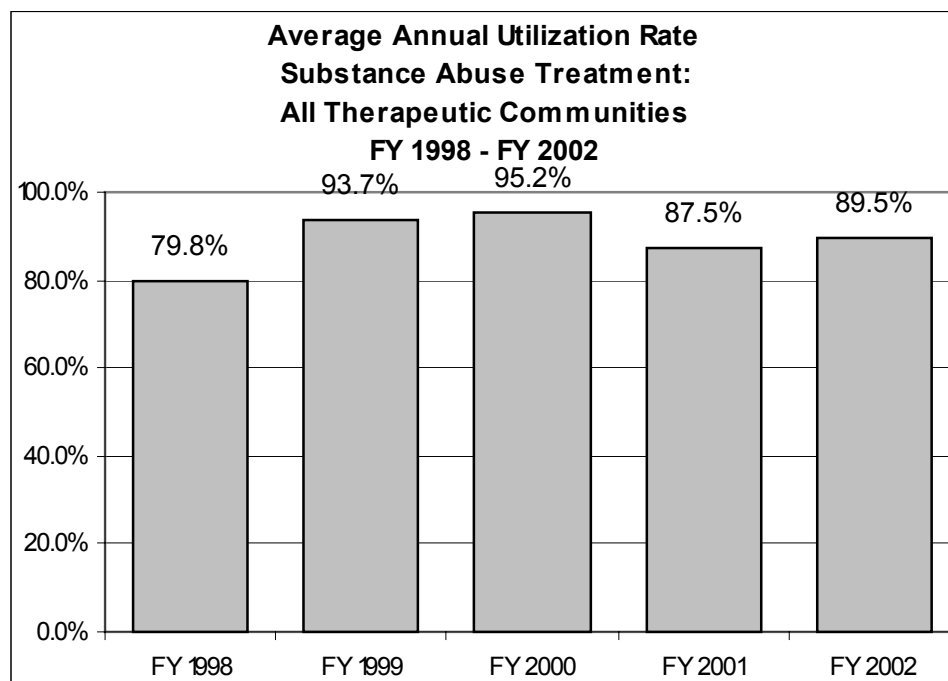
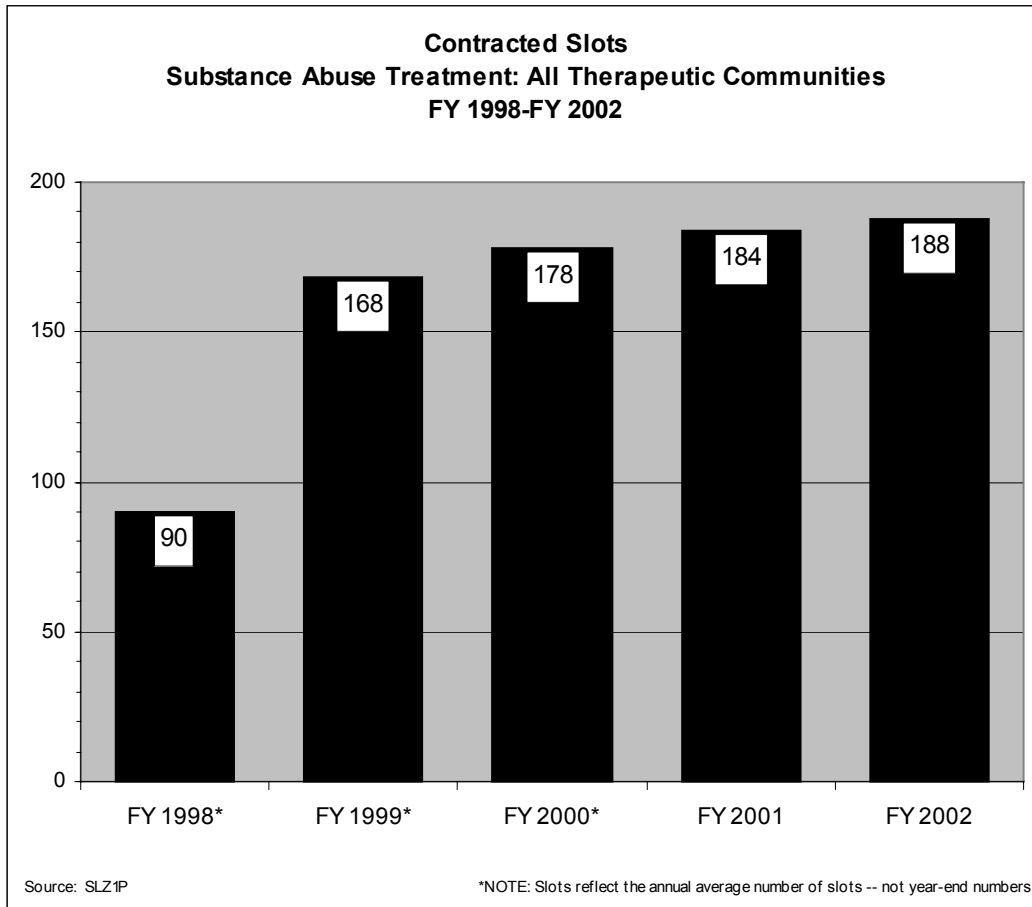
Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	48		106		171		167		174	
# Enrolled	147		306		342		274		276	
Subtotal	195		412		513		441		450	
# Promotions ^{1/}	0		1		2		1		0	
Completions	58	65.2%	153	63.5%	156	45.1%	172	64.4%	172	61.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	6	6.7%	24	10.0%	99	28.6%	42	15.7%	23	8.2%
Volitional	25	28.1%	64	26.6%	91	26.3%	53	19.9%	85	30.4%
Subtotal: Terminations	89	100.0%	241	100.0%	346	100.0%	267	100.0%	280	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	106		171		167		174		170	

Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs - All Therapeutic Communities
FY 1998-2002

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures	\$ 590,165	\$ 840,265	\$ 994,824	\$ 706,585	\$ 772,868
Contracted Slots	90	168	178	184	188
Cost per Slot	\$ 6,557.39	\$ 5,001.58	\$ 5,588.90	\$ 3,840.14	\$ 4,111.00
Number Participants, Total	195	562	712	654	446
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 3,026.49	\$ 1,495.13	\$ 1,397.22	\$ 1,080.41	\$ 1,732.89
Unduplicated Participants	184	381	417	418	429
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 3,207.42	\$ 2,205.42	\$ 2,385.67	\$ 1,690.39	\$ 1,801.56
Unduplicated Completions	57	96	161	168	168
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 10,353.77	\$ 8,752.76	\$ 6,179.03	\$ 4,205.86	\$ 4,600.40
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	73.1%	45.5%	63.1%	67.7%	63.9%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	106	170	162	170	166

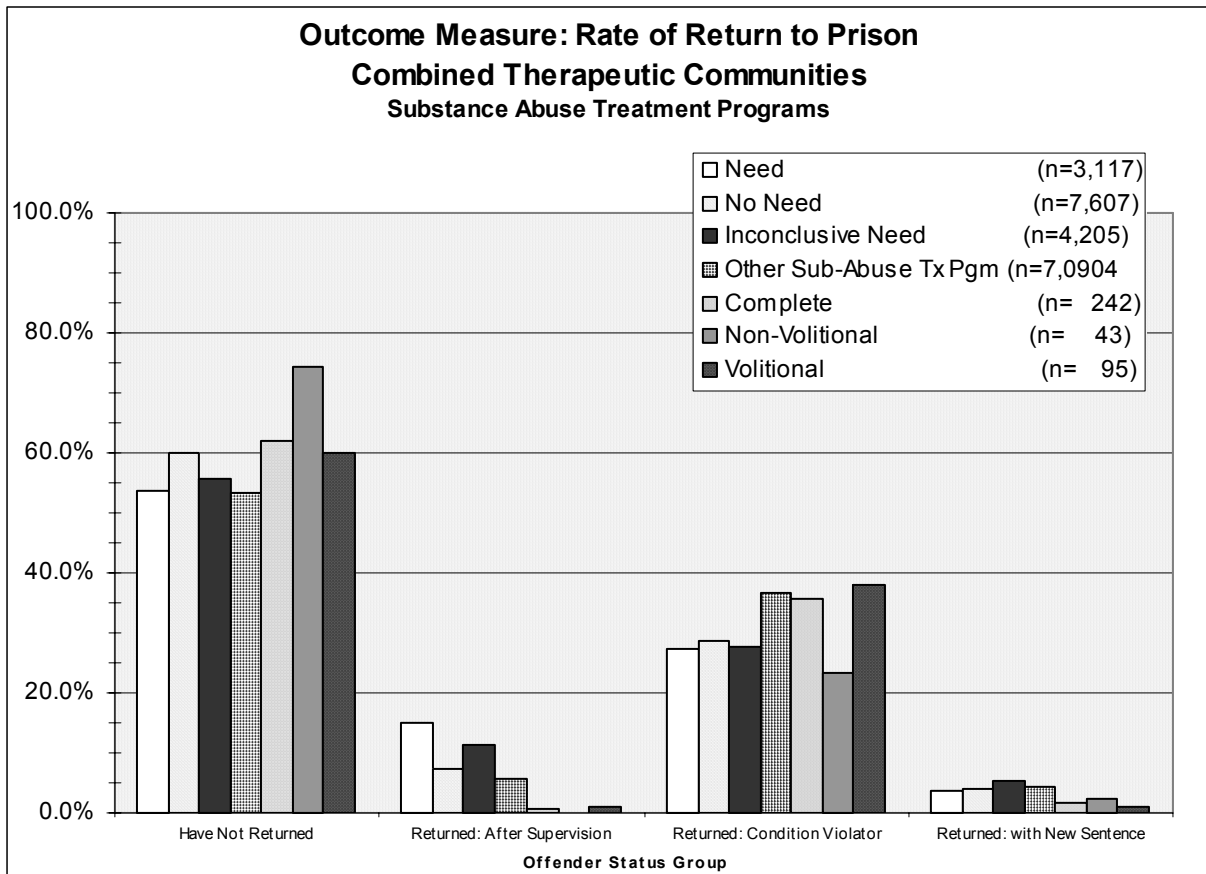
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.





Program Experience & Outcome Summary
All Therapeutic Communities: Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
Through June 30, 2002

		No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure				TOTAL
					Subtotal No Program Exposure			Non-Completions		Subtotal	
								Non-Volitional			
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Complete		Volitional				
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	1670 53.6%	4574 60.1%	2344 55.7%	8588 57.5%	3786 53.4%	150 62.0%	32 74.4%	57 60.0%	239 62.9%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	472 15.1%	556 7.3%	474 11.3%	1502 10.1%	396 5.6%	2 0.8%	0 0.0%	1 1.1%	3 0.8%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	857 27.5%	2169 28.5%	1159 27.6%	4185 28.0%	2610 36.8%	86 35.5%	10 23.3%	36 37.9%	132 34.7%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	118 3.8%	308 4.0%	228 5.4%	654 4.4%	302 4.3%	4 1.7%	1 2.3%	1 1.1%	6 1.6%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	3117 100.0%	7607 100.0%	4205 100.0%	14929 100.0%	7094 100.0%	242 100.0%	43 100.0%	95 100.0%	380 100.0%	22403 100.0%



Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
All Therapeutic Communities: Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

	No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclusive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure		Complete	Non-Completions Non-volitional	Subtotal: Program Exposure Volitional	
<i>(average¹)</i>	11.9	13.9	6.8	11.6	19.8	18.7	13.5	20.7	14.2
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	1,670	4,574	2,344	8,588	3,786	150	32	57	12,613
<i>(average¹)</i>	6.3	6.5	3.8	5.6	12.4	7.0	—	21.8	7.0
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	472	556	474	1,502	396	2	0	1	1,901
<i>(average¹)</i>	15.7	15.8	6.6	13.2	22.3	24.1	14.8	21.1	16.8
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(n)</i>	857	2,169	1,159	4,185	2,610	86	10	36	6,927
<i>(average¹)</i>	12.2	12.2	6.0	10.0	17.4	20.8	8.8	41.6	12.4
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(n)</i>	118	308	228	654	302	4	1	1	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average¹)</i>	12.1	13.9	6.4	11.4	20.2	20.6	13.7	21.1	14.3
<i>(n)</i>	3,117	7,607	4,205	14,929	7,094	242	43	95	22,403

Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
All Therapeutic Communities: Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

	No Program Exposure				Other Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclusive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure		Complete	Non-Completions Non-volitional	Subtotal: Program Exposure Volitional	
<i>(average³)</i>	56.5	45.7	64.6	52.9	49.6	21.8	20.2	18.4	51.3
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	1,670	4,574	2,344	8,588	3,786	150	32	57	12,613
<i>(average⁴)</i>	27.5	30.6	33.1	30.4	38.0	24.3	—	14.5	32.0
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	472	556	474	1,502	396	2	0	1	1,901
<i>(average⁴)</i>	9.7	10.1	11.0	10.2	12.1	8.8	8.3	6.3	10.9
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(n)</i>	857	2,169	1,159	4,185	2,610	86	10	36	6,927
<i>(average⁴)</i>	10.1	11.7	10.2	10.9	13.8	12.1	5.4	13.7	11.8
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(n)</i>	118	308	228	654	302	4	1	1	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average)</i>	37.5	33.0	43.3	36.9	33.6	17.0	17.1	13.7	35.5
<i>(n)</i>	3,117	7,607	4,205	14,929	7,094	242	43	95	22,403

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

**Mean Time Spent Enrolled (*stated in Months*)
in Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups**

		Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	
	<i>(average)</i>	9.2	4.9	5.8	7.8
Have Not Returned	<i>(n)</i>	150	32	57	239
Returned: After	<i>(average)</i>	6.2	0.0	3.4	5.3
Supervision²	<i>(n)</i>	2	0	1	3
Returned: Condition	<i>(average)</i>	9.0	3.8	5.4	7.6
Violator	<i>(n)</i>	86	10	36	132
Returned: with New	<i>(average)</i>	10.4	3.8	0.8	7.7
Sentence	<i>(n)</i>	4	1	1	6
SUMMARY: by Program	<i>(average)</i>	9.1	4.7	5.6	7.7
Termination Type	<i>(n)</i>	242	43	95	380

Therapeutic Community at Lansing

Program Description

The Therapeutic Community (TC) Program at Lansing provides treatment for minimum custody offenders with substance abuse problems who have at least 9 to 18 months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentence. Actual treatment ranges from 9 to 18 months, depending on the individual's treatment needs.

During FY 1998 through FY 2000 the program also included a 36-bed Transitional Therapeutic Community (TTC) unit in Wichita to facilitate reintegration of TC program graduates into the community. In August 2000, that TTC was moved to Topeka.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 1998 - FY 2002- this information describes the

total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 to 2002 time frame.

- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Lansing – Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The annual average number of contracted slots in FY 2000 was 105. The number of slots for FY 2001 and FY 2002 decreased to 100.
- The average daily utilization increased each year. At 83.4% in FY 2000, the rate increased slightly to 84.1% in FY 2001, and increased again in FY 2002 to 92.1%.
- The number of unduplicated completions peaked at 72 in FY 2000, decreased to 58 in FY 2001, and then increased slightly to 60 in FY 2002.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants has remained relatively stable. At 58.5% in FY 2000, the ratio increased to 59.2% in FY 2001 and then decreased to 56.1% in FY 2002.
- Cost per unduplicated participant dropped from \$3130 in FY 2000 to \$1682 in FY 2001, then increased to \$1848 in FY 2002.
- Cost per unduplicated completion varied from \$8826 in FY 2000 to \$5451 in FY 2001 and \$6067 in FY 2002.

Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 1998 - FY 2002

Fiscal Year	1998		1999 (*)		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	48		106		107		82		90	
# Enrolled	147		190		186		115		114	
Subtotal	195		296		293		197		204	
# Promotions <i>(see note below)</i>	0		1		2		0		0	
Completions	58	65.2%	126	66.7%	67	31.8%	58	54.2%	61	53.5%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	6	6.7%	8	4.2%	91	43.1%	19	17.8%	10	8.8%
Volitional	25	28.1%	54	28.6%	51	24.2%	30	28.0%	43	37.7%
Subtotal: Terminations	89	100.0%	189	100.0%	211	100.0%	107	100.0%	114	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	106		107		82		90		90	

(*) During FY 1999, the Therapeutic Community at Lansing moved from the Central Unit to the East Unit of the facility. Since these units are different physical locations, each offender's TC program participation record had to be "closed out" at Lansing Central and "reopened" at Lansing East. As a result of this physical move, total activity for this year is somewhat inflated.

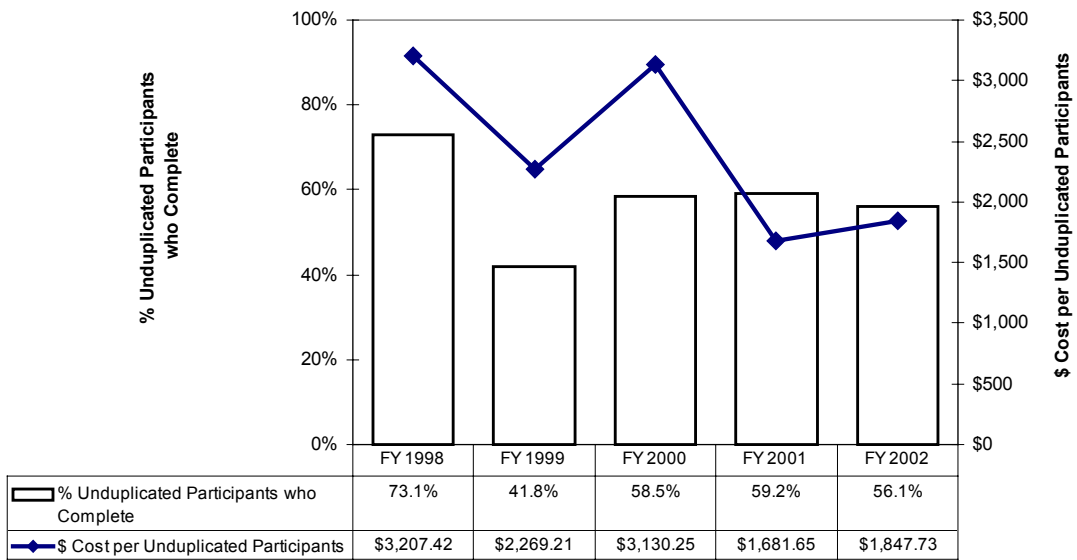
Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Lansing FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures	\$ 590,165	\$ 617,224	\$ 635,440	\$ 316,151	\$ 364,003
Contracted Slots	90	120	100	100	100
Cost per Slot	\$ 6,557.39	\$ 5,143.53	\$ 6,354.40	\$ 3,161.51	\$ 3,640.03
Number Participants, Total	195	296	293	197	204
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 3,026.49	\$ 2,085.22	\$ 2,168.74	\$ 1,604.83	\$ 1,784.33
Unduplicated Participants	184	272	203	188	197
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 3,207.42	\$ 2,269.21	\$ 3,130.25	\$ 1,681.65	\$ 1,847.73
Unduplicated Completions	57	69	72	58	60
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 10,353.77	\$ 8,945.28	\$ 8,825.56	\$ 5,450.88	\$ 6,066.72
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	73.1%	41.8%	58.5%	59.2%	56.1%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	106	107	80	90	90

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

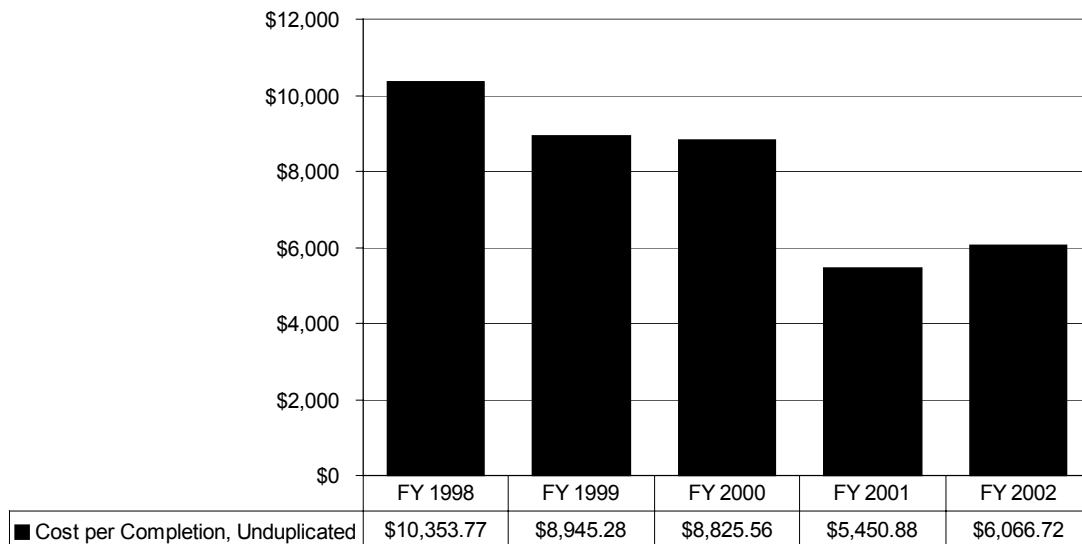
NOTE: Some variation between the data here and prior information reported for the Therapeutic Communities is due to the method through which Therapeutic Community participation was tracked in the offender management information system. In particular, the TCs used to be tracked in "phases" where three phases accounted for the entire program. Thus, an offender had the opportunity to "complete" each of the three phases before successful completion of the total Therapeutic Community program. However, the method has now changed so that each offender can only complete the entire TC program (rather than individual phases). The data for prior years has been recompiled and represented here in light of this change.

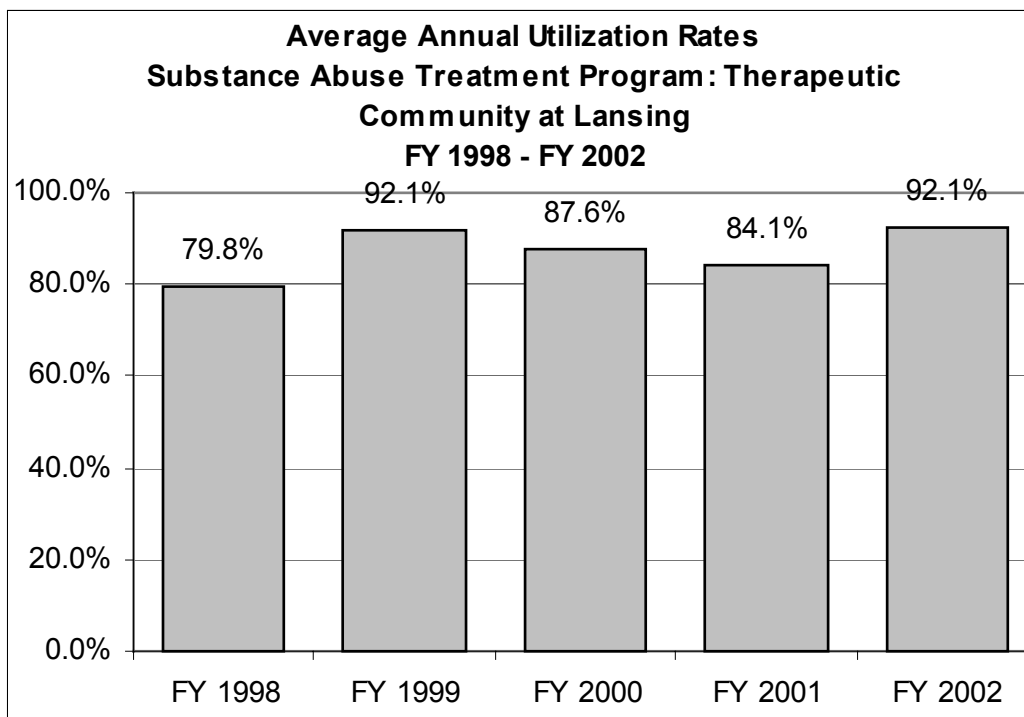
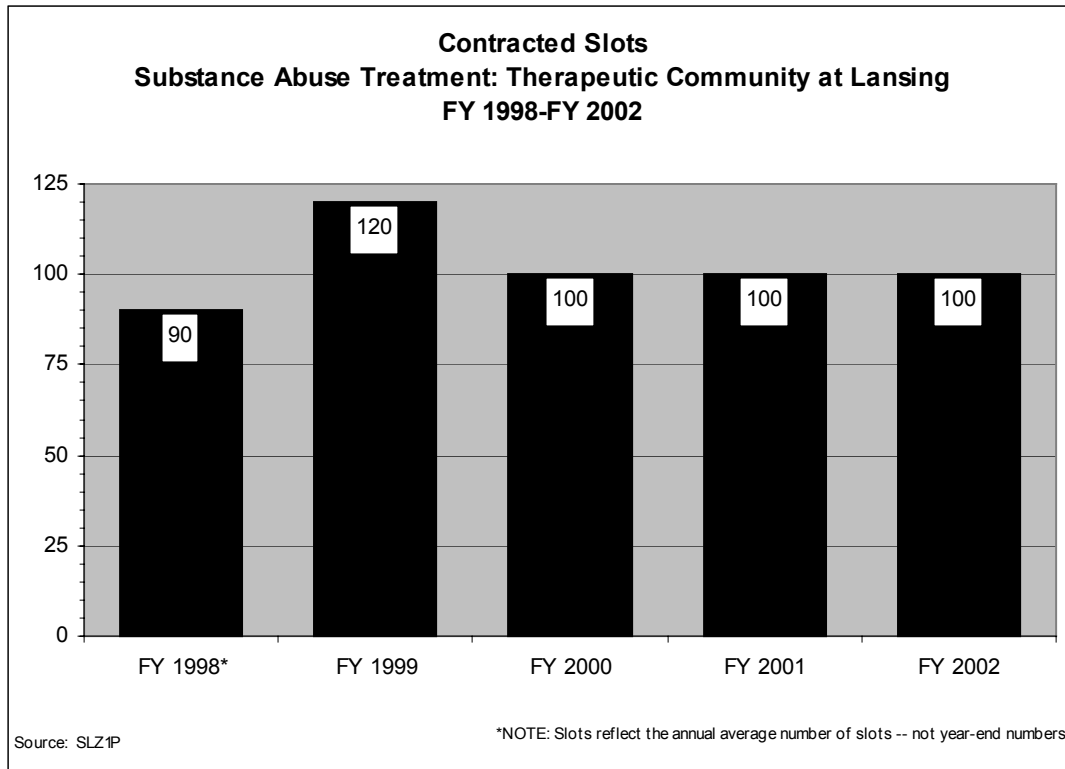
Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 1998 - FY 2002**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 1998 - FY 2002**





Therapeutic Community at Winfield

Program Description

During FY 1999, a therapeutic community program was implemented at Winfield Correctional Facility to provide treatment services to minimum custody inmates with only six to nine months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentences and who have serious substance abuse treatment needs. This TC is similar in structure and treatment concept to the Lansing Correctional Facility TC, but has a program length of six to nine months and a capacity of 64 participants.

A 24-bed community transition component (Transitional Therapeutic Community or TTC) for this TC opened in Topeka in July 1999.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

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total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 to 2002 time frame.

- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Winfield – Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of program slots remained constant at 64 for FY 2000, FY 2001 and FY 2002.
- The average daily utilization decreased from an all time high of 99.2% in FY 2000 to 89.7% in FY 2001 and 83.4% in FY 2002.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 73% in FY 2000 to 77.3% in FY 2001 to 79.2% in FY 2002.
- Cost per unduplicated participant varied from \$1302 in FY 2000 to \$1320 in FY 2001 and \$1525 in FY 2002.
- Cost per unduplicated completion dropped from \$2705 in FY 2000 to \$2472 in FY 2001, then increased slightly to \$2744 in FY 2002.

Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: Therapeutic Community at Winfield
FY 1998 - FY 2002

Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward			0		63		63		59	
# Enrolled			116		127		138		122	
Subtotal			116		190		201		181	
# Promotions ^{1/}			0		0		1		0	
Completions			27	50.9%	89	70.1%	105	74.5%	98	75.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional			16	30.2%	5	3.9%	18	12.8%	8	6.2%
Volitional			10	18.9%	33	26.0%	18	12.8%	24	18.5%
Subtotal: Terminations			53	100.0%	127	100.0%	141	100.0%	130	100.0%
# Carried to next FY			63		63		59		51	

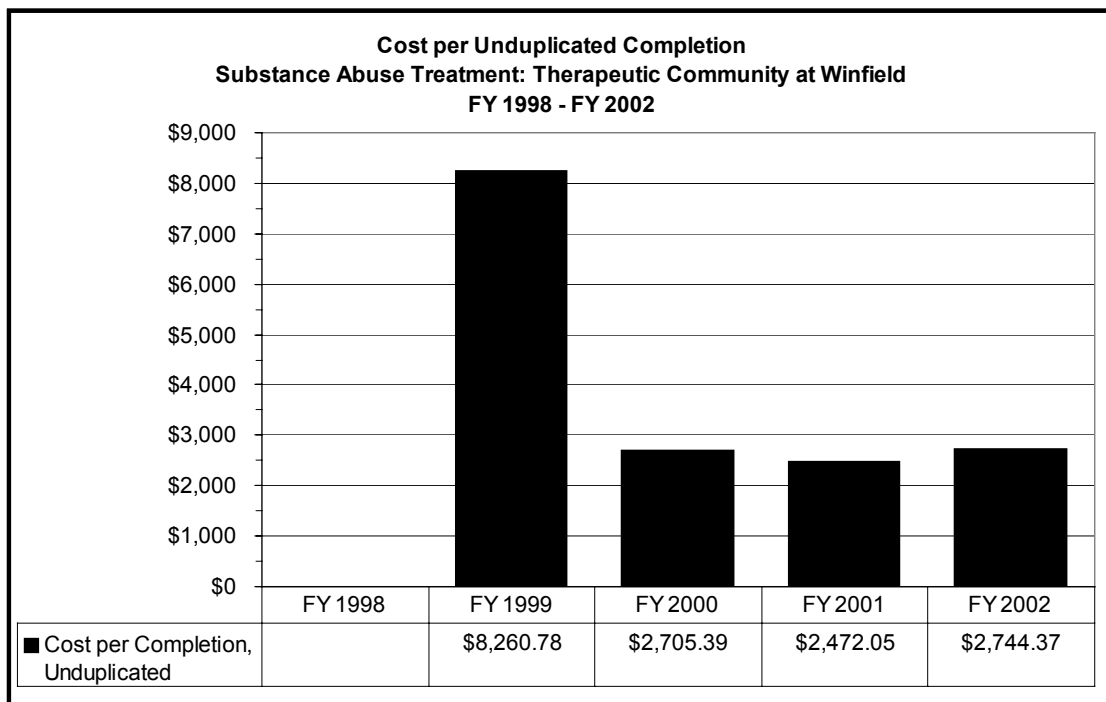
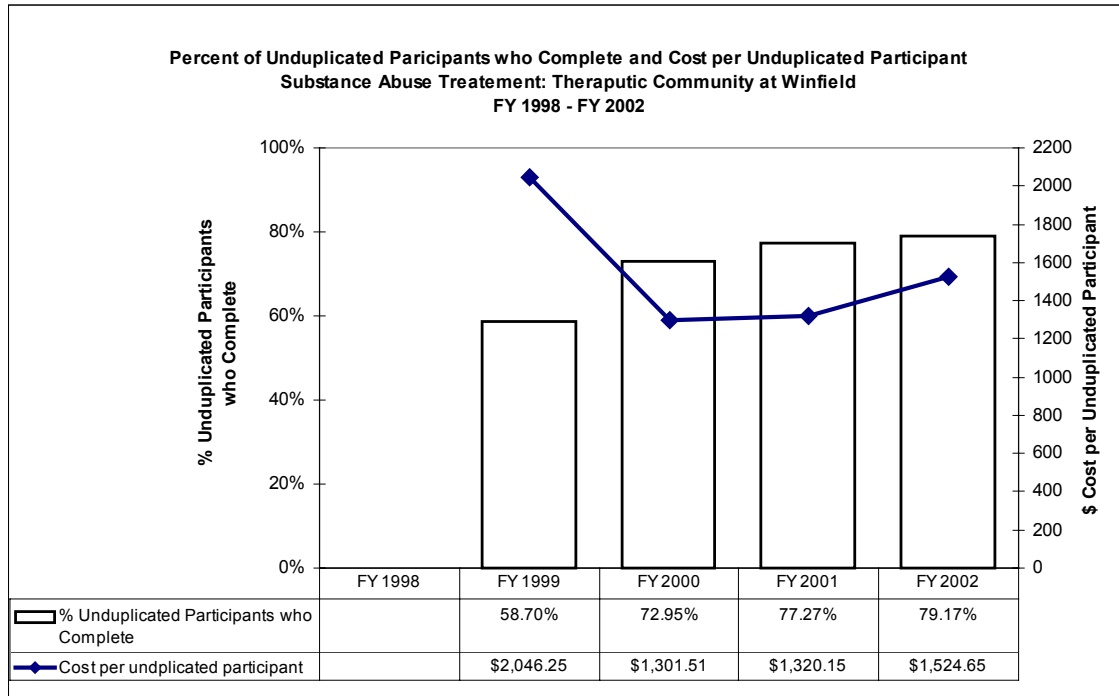
Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: Therapeutic Community at Winfield
FY 1998-2002

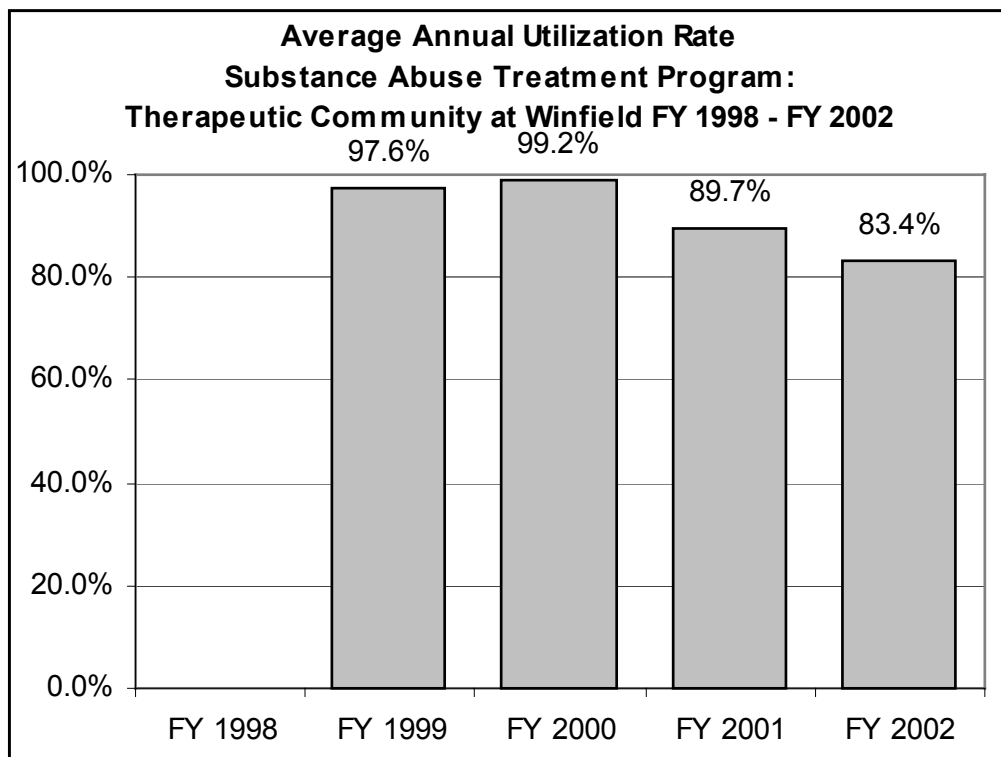
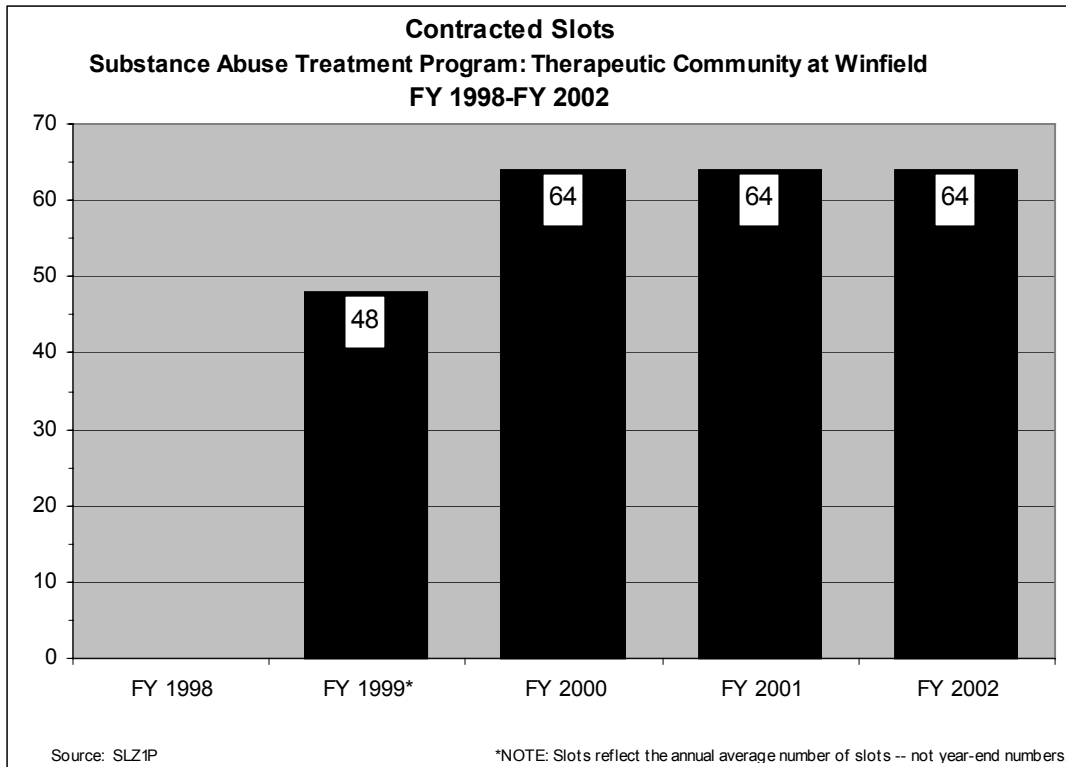
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures		\$ 223,041	\$ 240,780	\$ 252,149	\$ 260,715
Contracted Slots		48	64	64	64
Cost per Slot		\$ 4,646.69	\$ 3,762.19	\$ 3,939.83	\$ 4,073.67
Number Participants, Total		266	390	417	181
Cost per Participant, Total		\$ 838.50	\$ 617.38	\$ 604.67	\$ 1,440.41
Unduplicated Participants		109	185	191	171
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated		\$ 2,046.25	\$ 1,301.51	\$ 1,320.15	\$ 1,524.65
Unduplicated Completions		27	89	102	95
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated		\$ 8,260.78	\$ 2,705.39	\$ 2,472.05	\$ 2,744.37
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹		58.7%	73.0%	77.3%	79.2%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY		63	63	59	51

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Some variation between the data here and prior information reported for the Therapeutic Communities is due to the method through which Therapeutic Community participation was tracked in the offender management information system. In particular, the TCs used to be tracked in "phases" where three phases accounted for the entire program. Thus, an offender had the opportunity to "complete" each of the three phases before successful completion of the total Therapeutic Community program. However, the method has now changed so that each offender can only complete the entire TC program (rather than individual phases). The data for prior years has been recompiled and represented here in light of this change.

Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.





Therapeutic Community at Topeka

Program Description

In January 2000 (midpoint of FY 2000), a TC program was implemented at Topeka Correctional Facility. This program is targeted to minimum custody female offenders with serious substance abuse treatment needs who have between 12 to 18 months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentences. This TC is similar in structure and treatment concept to those at Lansing and Winfield, except that the curriculum incorporates gender-specific female offender issues in addition to substance abuse treatment issues. The program ranges from 12 to 18 months in duration, depending on the individual's treatment needs.

A ten-bed community transition component (Transitional Therapeutic Community or TTC) in Hoisington for this TC program opened in early 2001.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 1998 - FY 2002- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 to 2002 time frame.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

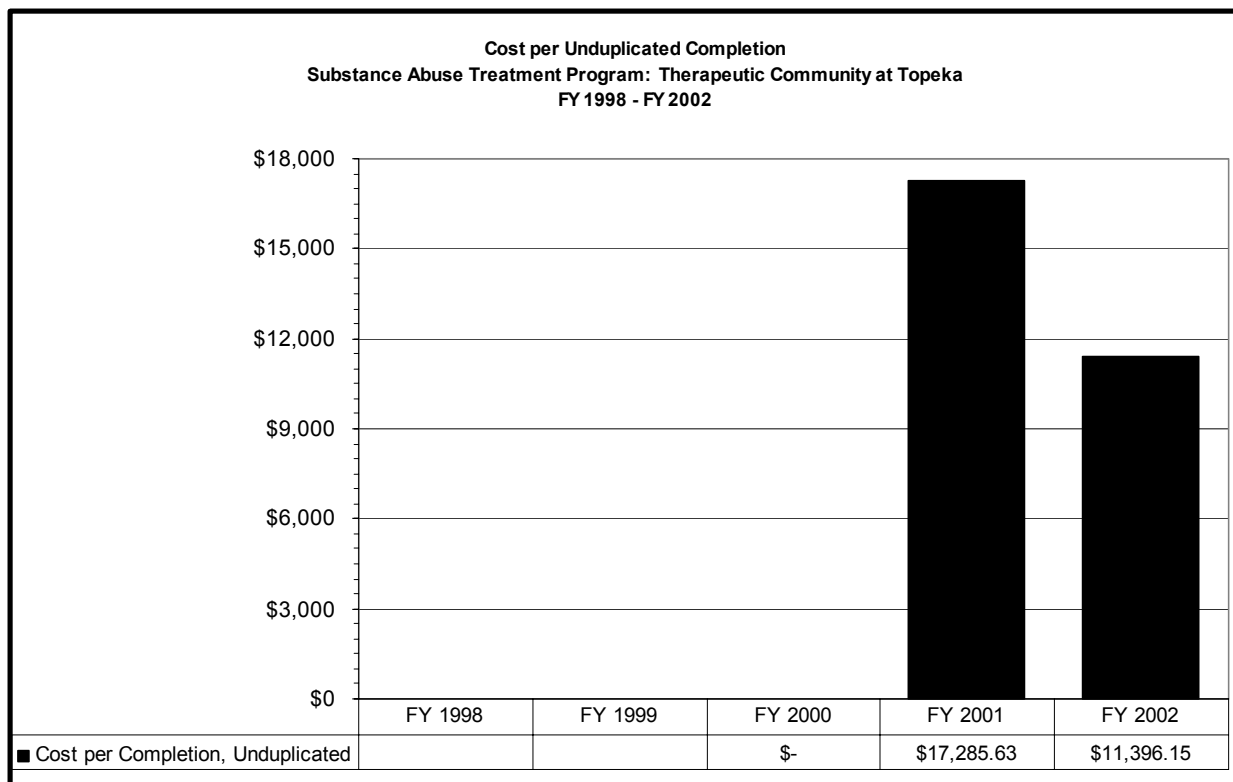
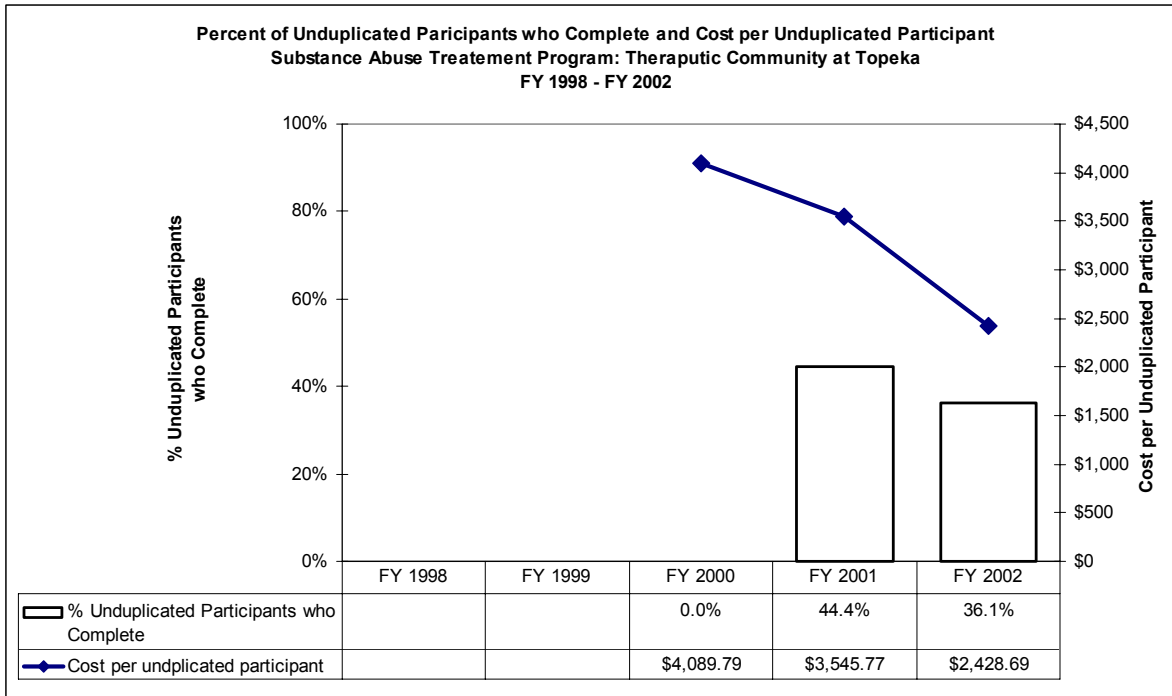
Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 1998 - FY 2002

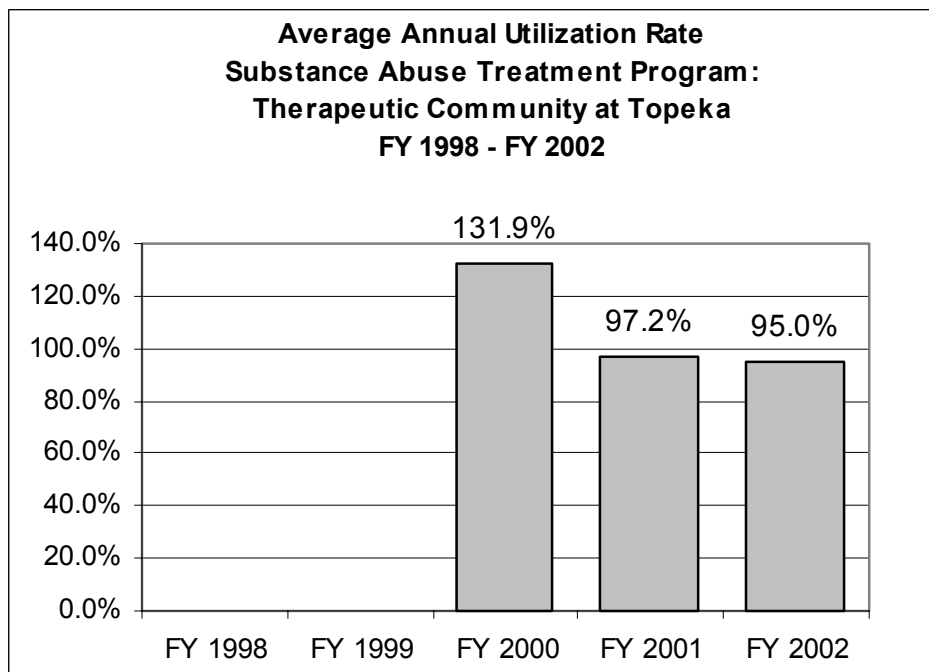
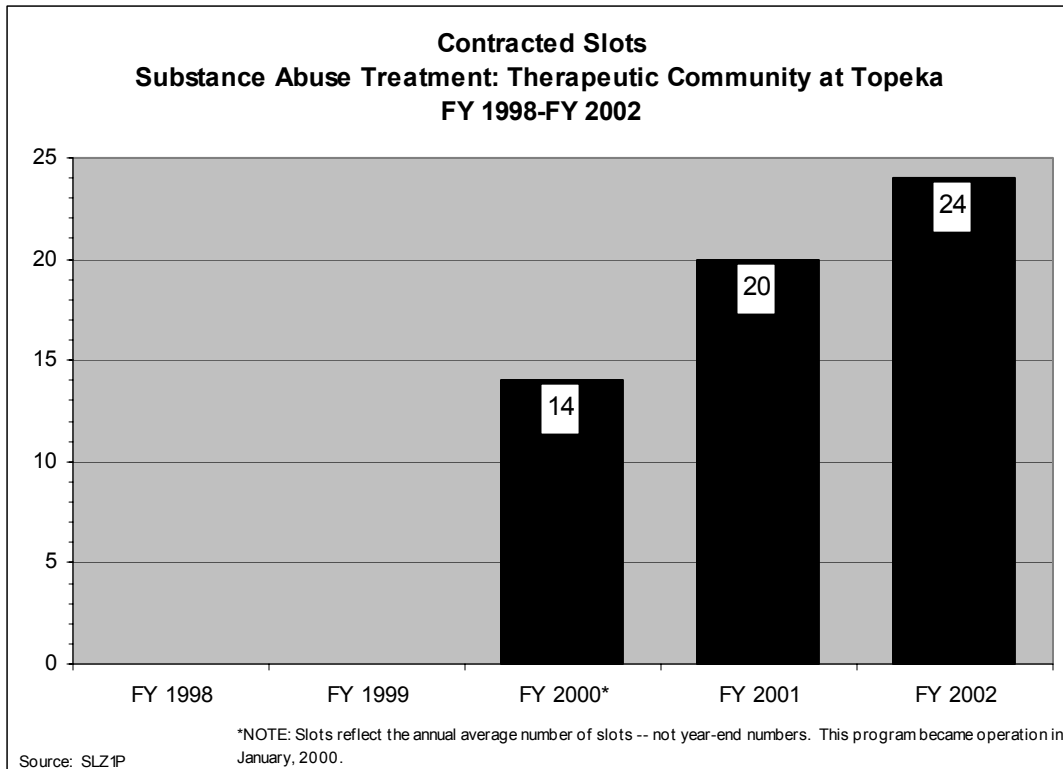
Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward					0		19		21	
# Enrolled					29		21		40	
Subtotal					29		40		61	
Completions					0	0.0%	9	47.4%	13	36.1%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional					3	30.0%	5	26.3%	5	13.9%
Volitional					7	70.0%	5	26.3%	18	50.0%
Subtotal: Terminations					10	100.0%	19	100.0%	36	100.0%
# Carried to next FY					19		21		25	

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Topeka FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures			\$ 118,604	\$ 138,285	\$ 148,150
Contracted Slots			14	20	24
Cost per Slot			\$ 8,471.71	\$ 6,914.25	\$ 6,172.92
Number Participants, Total			29	40	61
Cost per Participant, Total			\$ 4,089.79	\$ 3,457.13	\$ 2,428.69
Unduplicated Participants			29	39	61
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated			\$ 4,089.79	\$ 3,545.77	\$ 2,428.69
Unduplicated Completions			0	8	13
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated			---	\$ 17,285.63	\$ 11,396.15
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹			---	44.4%	36.1%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY			19	21	25

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.





Combined Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Evaluation Highlights: Combined Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (ADAPT, CDRP, all TC's)

Outcome Highlights

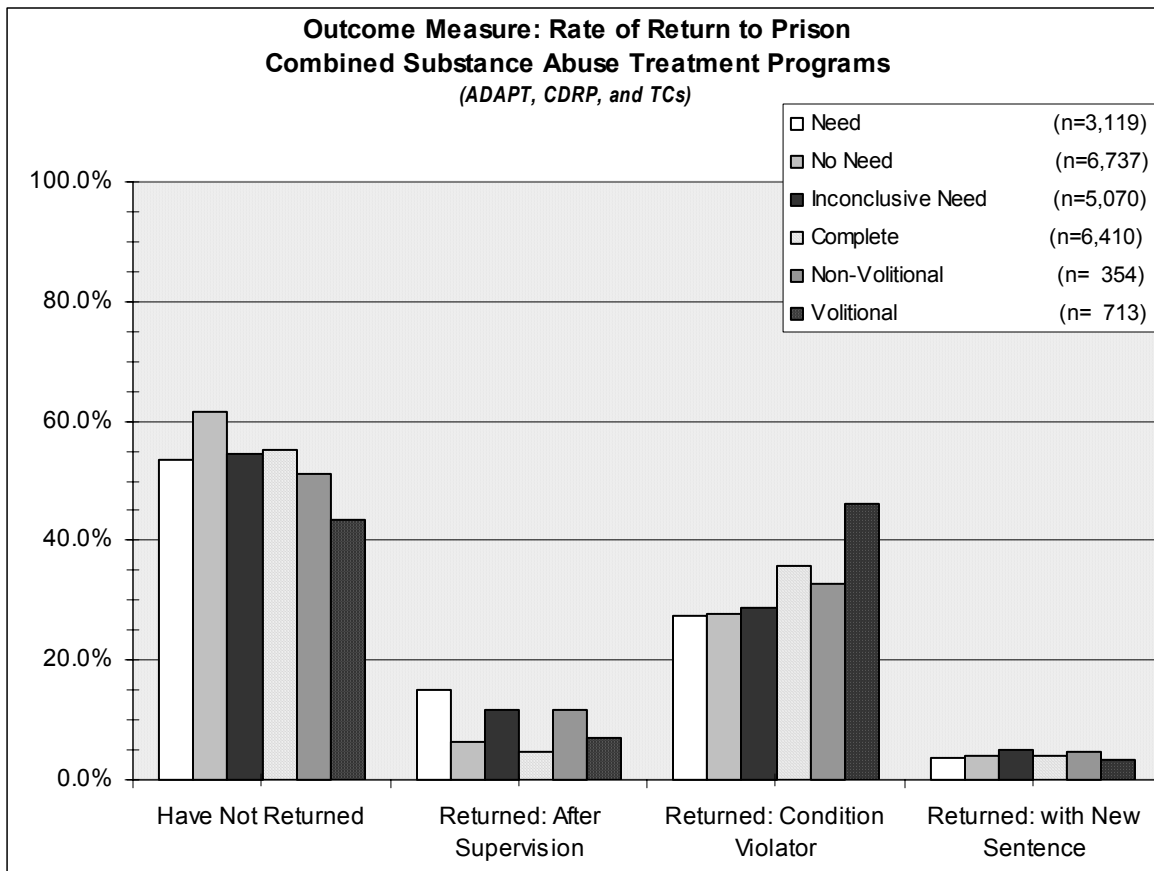
- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed any substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 55% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2002). This is in comparison to 66% in the group assessed as in need of a substance abuse treatment program but who did not participate.
- Of the offenders who successfully completed any substance abuse treatment program, 45% have returned to a KDOC facility versus a 54% return rate for those offenders who unsuccessfully terminated treatment.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 46% and for offenders who had not participated in a substance abuse treatment program, it was 58%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 9% for those completing treatment, compared to 8% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 12% for non-completers, and 15% for all those with no program exposure.
 - Rate of return for condition violators – 36% for those completing treatment, compared to 26% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 42% for non-completers, and 28% for all those with no substance abuse treatment program exposure.

Program Experience & Outcome Summary
All Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Combined

(ADAPT, CDRP, and TCs)
 Through June 30, 2002

		No Program Exposure			Program Exposure			Subtotal Program Exposure	TOTAL
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Complete	Non-Completions Non-Volitional	Volitional		
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	1672 53.6%	4153 61.6%	2760 54.4%	8585 57.5%	3538 55.2%	181 51.1%	309 43.3%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	472 15.1%	439 6.5%	591 11.7%	1502 10.1%	308 4.8%	41 11.6%	50 7.0%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	857 27.5%	1870 27.8%	1458 28.8%	4185 28.0%	2297 35.8%	116 32.8%	329 46.1%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	118 3.8%	275 4.1%	261 5.1%	654 4.4%	267 4.2%	16 4.5%	25 3.5%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	3119 100.0%	6737 100.0%	5070 100.0%	14926 100.0%	6410 100.0%	354 100.0%	713 100.0%	22403 100.0%

(*) Although some offenders participated in more than one substance abuse treatment program during the period of incarceration used for this analysis, only one program per person is reported in the statistics presented on these pages. This is achieved by using only the most recent substance abuse treatment program during the incarceration of interest. Therefore, these data will not equal the sum of the individual substance abuse treatment modalities.



Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
All Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Combined (*)

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure				SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non-Comple- tional	Volitional	Subtotal: Program Exposure	
<i>(average¹)</i>	11.9	14.2	7.5	11.6	20.3	13.4	16.8	19.7	14.2
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	1,672	4,153	2,760	8,585	3,538	181	309	4,028	12,613
Returned: After <i>(average¹)</i>	6.3	6.7	4.2	5.6	13.0	9.7	11.0	12.4	7.0
Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	472	439	591	1,502	308	41	50	399	1,901
Returned: Condition <i>(average¹)</i>	15.7	16.2	8.0	13.2	23.3	17.8	17.2	22.3	16.8
Violator <i>(n)</i>	857	1,870	1,458	4,185	2,297	116	329	2,742	6,927
Returned: with New <i>(average¹)</i>	12.2	12.2	6.8	10.0	17.9	16.5	13.7	16.6	12.2
Sentence <i>(n)</i>	118	275	261	654	267	16	25	308	962
SUMMARY: by Program <i>(average¹)</i>	12.1	14.2	7.2	11.4	20.9	14.6	16.5	20.1	14.3
Termination Type <i>(n)</i>	3,119	6,737	5,070	14,926	6,410	354	713	7,477	22,403

Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
All Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Combined (*)

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure				SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non-Comple- tional	Volitional	Subtotal: Program Exposure	
<i>(average³)</i>	56.4	43.3	65.3	52.9	47.7	45.1	52.0	47.9	51.3
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	1,672	4,153	2,760	8,585	3,538	181	309	4,028	12,613
Returned: After <i>(average⁴)</i>	27.5	30.5	32.7	30.4	39.8	25.3	36.5	37.9	32.0
Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	472	439	591	1,502	308	41	50	399	1,901
Returned: Condition <i>(average⁴)</i>	9.7	10.2	10.6	10.2	12.5	9.2	8.6	11.9	10.9
Violator <i>(n)</i>	857	1,870	1,458	4,185	2,297	116	329	2,742	6,927
Returned: with New <i>(average⁴)</i>	10.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	14.1	10.9	12.5	13.8	11.8
Sentence <i>(n)</i>	118	275	261	654	267	16	25	308	962
SUMMARY: by Program <i>(average)</i>	37.4	32.0	43.0	36.9	33.3	29.5	29.5	32.8	35.5
Termination Type <i>(n)</i>	3,119	6,737	5,070	14,926	6,410	354	713	7,477	22,403

(*) Although some offenders participated in more than one substance abuse treatment program during the period of incarceration used for this analysis, only one program per person is reported in the statistics presented on these pages. This is achieved by using only the most recent substance abuse treatment program during the incarceration of interest. Therefore, these data will not equal the sum of the individual substance abuse treatment modalities.

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

**Mean Time Spent Enrolled (*stated in Months*)
in All Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Combined
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups**

		Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	
	(average)	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.4
Have Not Returned	(n)	3,538	181	309	4,028
Returned: After	(average)	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.6
Supervision ²	(n)	308	41	50	399
Returned: Condition	(average)	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.2
Violator	(n)	2,297	116	329	2,742
Returned: with New	(average)	2.1	1.6	0.7	1.9
Sentence	(n)	267	16	25	308
SUMMARY: by Program	(average)	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.2
Termination Type	(n)	6,410	354	713	7,477

Education: Academic and Vocational

Program History and Rationale

The Department has provided educational programs for offenders for many years. The rationale for providing education programs in prison is based on a *perceived* link between poor educational skills and criminality and on a general societal belief in the value of education. It is generally accepted that low levels of educational skills or the lack of certification such as a high school diploma and trade skills can adversely affect employment opportunities, subsequent earning abilities, and the ability to make informed decisions regarding social, civic, and work issues. Correctional educators have continued to teach while facing scrutiny and pessimism from the public and some legislators about education's value, especially among those having committed more serious crimes. And until recently, there was not much in terms of national research to support or refute the value of correctional education programs.

Prior to 1976 most of the education programs in the Department were not delivered by professional education staff and were limited in size, scope and effect. Since 1976 the Department has provided education programs through contractual arrangements with professional educational organizations. Prior to 1995 these contracts were developed individually for various correctional facilities with local public schools, area vocational-technical schools, community colleges, or private colleges.

Within the correctional environment, poor performance in the literacy and computational tasks required for other treatment programs, facility work details, or Correctional Industries reduces program effectiveness and inmate productivity. Offenders are required to make all requests in writing to the appropriate person or department. Grievances and appeal forms are required to be filled out properly or may be dismissed. Offenders are given inmate rule books that are very technical and list statutes that define what is and what is not permissible, outlines the disciplinary process and grievance procedures. Offenders are required to know KDOC policies and procedures, facility General Orders, and living unit rules so they know both their rights and the expectations the Department has of them, holding them accountable. Substance Abuse and Sex Offender programs require the ability to think abstractly and read and write at a higher level. Therefore, being illiterate has an adverse affect on both the offender and the Department.

From the aspects of re-socialization, offender management, and facility operation, the Department's mission is served by the provision of education programs.

Current Program Operations: Academic Education

Correctional education programming includes Academic Education (GED, Literacy), Special Education, and Vocational Education programs. All correctional facilities except for Wichita Work Release provide educational and vocational programming. System-wide there are 145 slots for Academic Education, 70 slots for Special Education, and 365 slots for Vocational Education. The number of slots for all three academic domains remained the same from FY 2002 to FY 2003. The only change in programming was the deletion of Small Electronic Repair as a vocational education program at El Dorado Correctional Facility, replacing it with a Masonry program.

**ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CAPACITY BY LOCATION
END OF FY 2002**

FACILITY:	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Educational Programs									
Academic (GED/Literacy)	16	13	30	32	10	16	16	16	149
Special Ed.			20	30			10	10	70
TOTAL ED	16	13	50	62	10	16	26	26	219
Vocational Programs									
Barbering			10						10
Building				12			12		24
Business							12		12
Cabinet Making				12					12
Computer Tech								12	12
Construction			12			24			36
Custodial					6				6
Drafting			15						15
Food Service		10	12	12		12			46
Horticulture	12		12			12			36
Industries Technology			20						20
Small Electronic Repair		12							12
Utilities Maintenance			15						15
Welding			15	12					27
TOTAL VOC									283
Transitional Training Program									
Transitional Training Program									40 (*)

(*) A total of 40 slots system-wide were available for the transitional training program in FY 2002. These slots were available on an as-needed basis across the facilities. Although 40 slots were available system-wide by the end of the fiscal year, these slots were not available for the entire fiscal year. The program had no operation prior to January 2002. Between January and May, 2002, there were 20 slots available system-wide and in June, 2002, this number increased to 40.

**ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CAPACITY BY LOCATION
FY 2003**

FACILITY:	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Educational Programs									
Academic (GED/Literacy)	16	13	30	32	10	16	16	16	149
Special Ed.			20	30			10	10	70
TOTAL ED	16	13	50	62	10	16	26	26	219
Vocational Programs									
Barbering			10						10
Building Maintenance				12			12		24
Business Support							12		12
Cabinet Making				12					12
Computer Tech								12	12
Construction			12			24			36
Custodial Services					6				6
Drafting			15						15
Food Service		10	12	12		12			46
Horticulture	12		12			12			36
Industries Technology			20						20
Masonry		12							12
Utilities Maintenance			15						15
Welding			15	12					27
TOTAL VOC									283
Transitional Training Program									
Transitional Training									40(*)

(*) A total of 40 slots system-wide are available for the transitional training program at the start of FY 2003. These slots are available on an as-needed basis across the facilities.

GED

The GED programs in each KDOC Facility are computerized and allow each student to start at his/her current level and work at an individualized pace. There is no set time limit for completion, but the student's score on each of the practice tests determines when he/she is ready for the GED test. Before taking the GED test, students must earn a practice test score of 47 or better in each of the five areas with a total score of 235 or more. If one of the scores is as low as 45, it will be accepted if the total score is 235 or more.

The GED programs are open entry and open exit. Once the GED test is passed, a GED certificate is awarded. Graduation dates will vary due to the individualized nature of the program.

Each KDOC facility has one classroom with the exception of Lansing and Hutchinson, which have two. There are approximately 15 workstations in each classroom and at least two shifts of students are served each day. Each student spends about three hours daily in the GED classroom. Each classroom is staffed with an appropriately certified teacher and an instructional aide.

Literacy

A Reading Literacy Program is provided for students who already have a diploma or GED certificate, but are in need of remedial reading services. This program also uses the individualized computer program and begins at the student's current reading level as measured by the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) test that is administered at RDU. A certificate of completion is awarded to each student who masters reading through the 8th grade level.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the correctional education programs (both GED and Literacy) is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification which promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Eligible offenders will attain the secondary school level GED credential if appropriate.

[Measurement Indicators: GED program completion rates; employment data]

- Offenders will achieve certification of vocational specific entry-level competencies.

[Measurement Indicators: Vocational program completion rates; employment data]

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 1998 - FY 2002- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 to 2002 time frame.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Outcome (impact) measures are no longer presented for academic education. During FY 2000, the Department put together a work group to examine the delivery of academic education programs to offenders. This work group concluded that academic education is a “service” rather than a “program” offered to inmates who lack a high school diploma/GED or who have reading abilities measured at less than the 8th grade level. Earning a GED while incarcerated and/or improving one’s reading skill to at least the 8th grade level should positively impact an inmate’s ability to interact while incarcerated and, hopefully, lead to improved employment opportunities once released. It is difficult to measure a linkage between GED accomplishment and an eventual degree of resocialization (or re-offending).

Evaluation Highlights

Output Highlights

- The number of combined academic education full-time equivalent contracted slots decreased dramatically from 449 in FY 2000 to 298 in FY 2001 to only 149 in FY 2002.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots increased from 79.3% in FY 2001 to 81.9% in FY 2002.
- The number of total program participants increased from 1369 in FY 2001 to 1429 in FY 2002.
- Program completion rates dropped sharply from recent years to an all-time low of 39.8%.
 - In FY 2002, KDOC changed education contractors. The education process changed dramatically from a “traditional classroom approach” to computer-based instruction. There was downtime during the transition to facilitate installation of the computer labs, and to hire and train education service provider staff on the new software program and in working with offenders. The combination of these factors contributed to the observed decline in completion rates.
- Non-volitional terminations, which are very high for this program, represent 33.2% of total terminations in FY 2001, and increased to 48.8% in FY 2002.
- Volitional terminations nearly doubled proportionately from 6.3% in FY 2001 to 11.4% in FY 2002.

Program Total Activity Summary
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 1998 - FY 2002

Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	425		538		416		129		0	
# Enrolled	2844		2909		1627		1240		1429	
Subtotal	3269		3447		2043		1369		1429	
Completions	1250	45.8%	1451	47.9%	1044	54.5%	829	60.6%	467	39.8%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	1155	42.3%	1310	43.2%	685	35.8%	454	33.2%	572	48.8%
Volitional	326	11.9%	270	8.9%	185	9.7%	86	6.3%	134	11.4%
Subtotal: Terminations	2731	100.0%	3031	100.0%	1914	100.0%	1369	100.0%	1173	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	538		416		129		0		256	

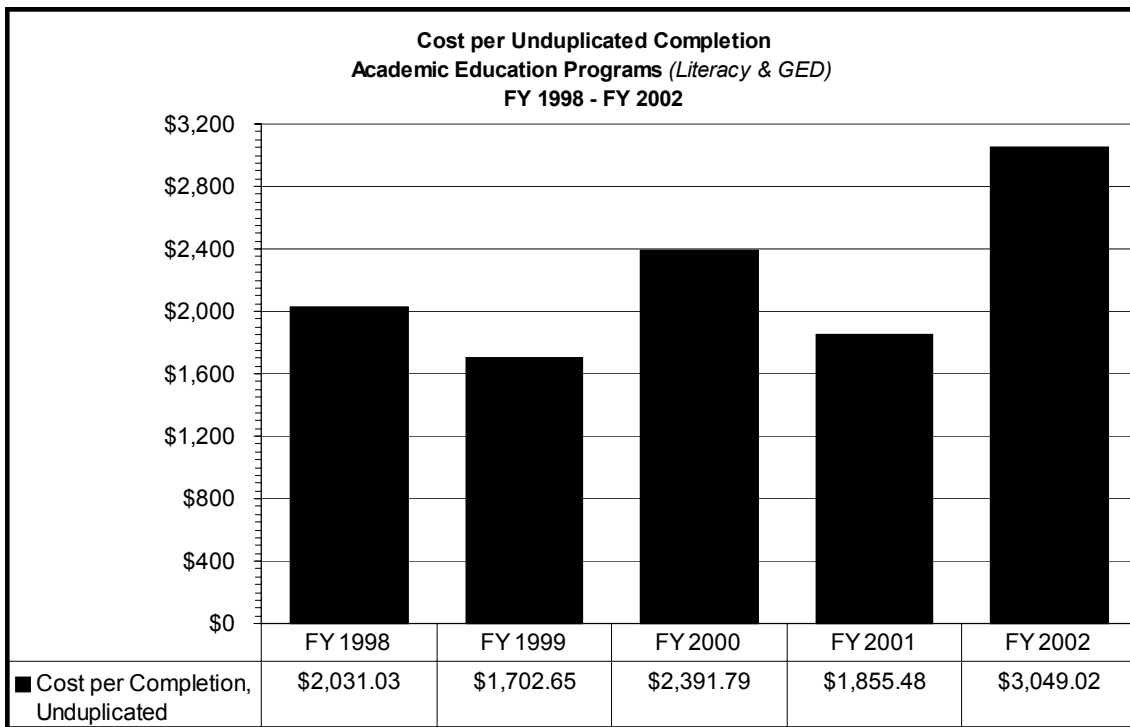
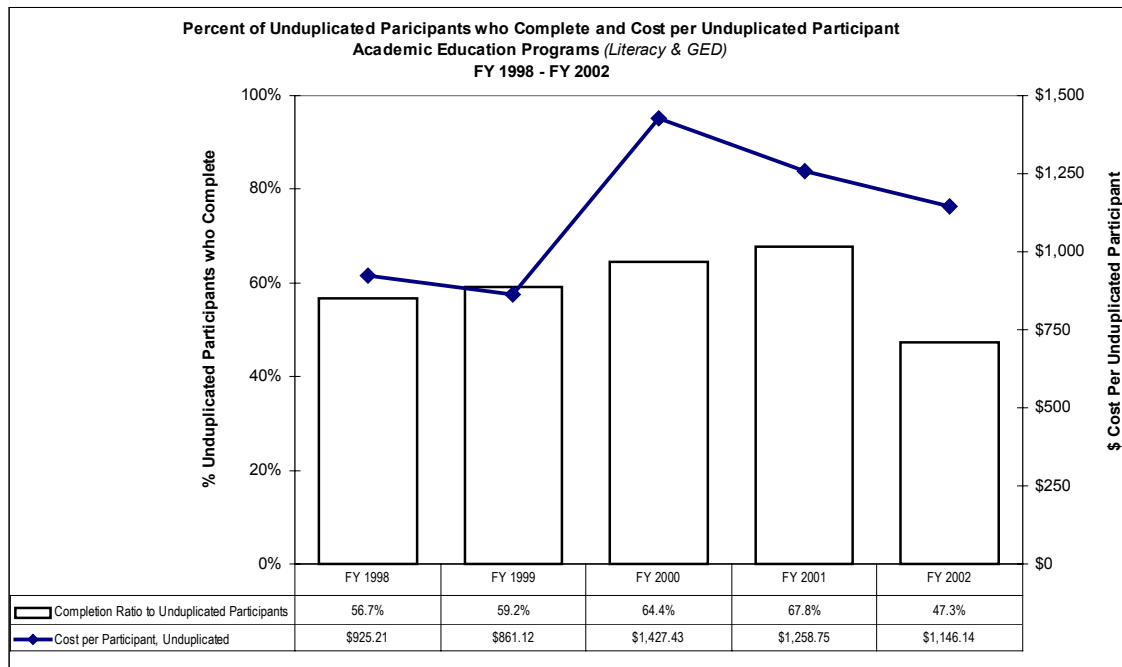
Program Cost and Activity Summary
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 1998-2002

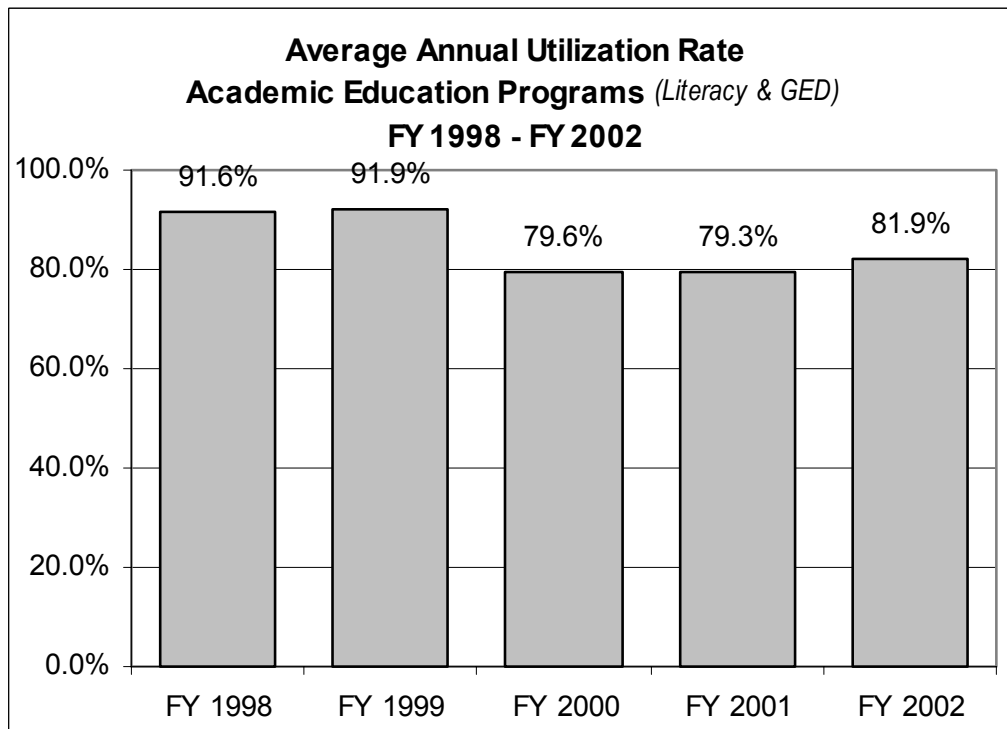
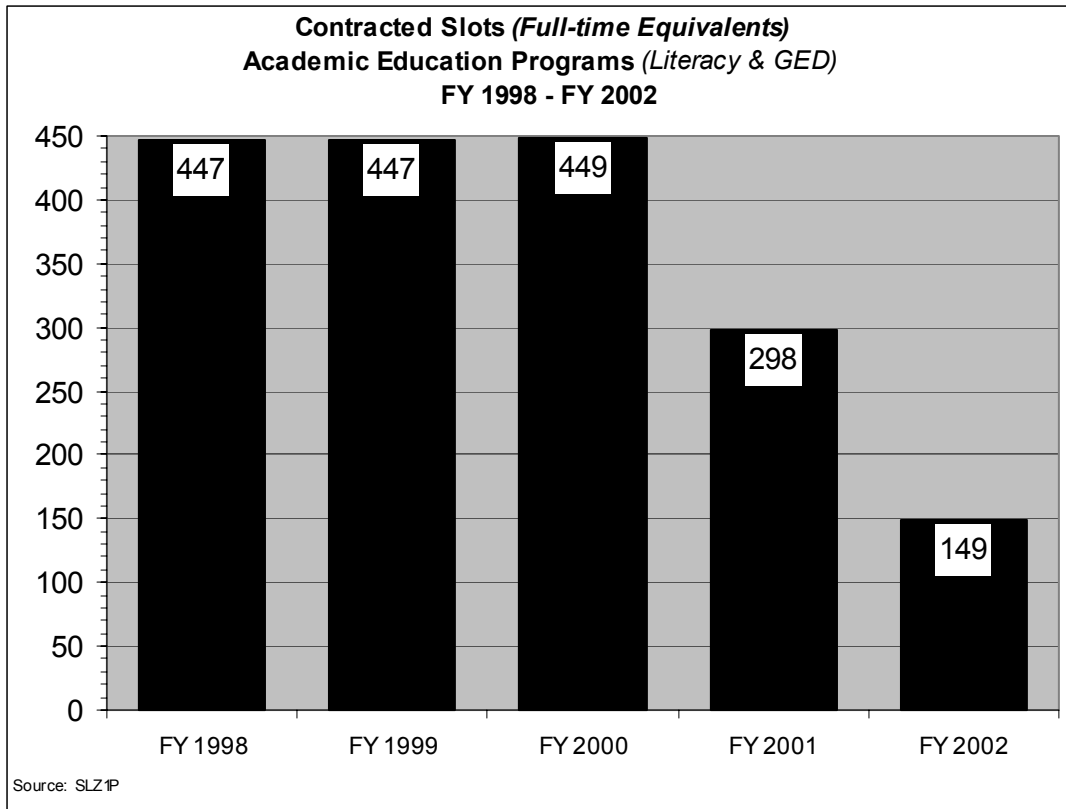
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures	\$ 2,538,782	\$ 2,470,549	\$ 2,499,425	\$ 1,538,190	\$ 1,426,941
Contracted Slots (<i>Full-time equivalents</i>)	447	447	449	298	149
Cost per Slot	\$ 5,679.60	\$ 5,526.96	\$ 5,566.65	\$ 5,161.71	\$ 9,576.79
Number Participants, Total	3269	3447	2043	1369	1429
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 776.62	\$ 716.72	\$ 1,223.41	\$ 1,123.59	\$ 998.56
Unduplicated Participants	2744	2869	1751	1222	1245
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 925.21	\$ 861.12	\$ 1,427.43	\$ 1,258.75	\$ 1,146.14
Unduplicated Completions	1250	1451	1045	829	468
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 2,031.03	\$ 1,702.65	\$ 2,391.79	\$ 1,855.48	\$ 3,049.02
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	56.7%	59.2%	64.4%	67.8%	47.3%
<i>Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds²</i>	\$ 58,389	\$ 38,413			
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	538	416	129	0	256

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

² Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds have been allocated to the Special Education Program beginning in FY 2000.

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.





Current Program Operations: Special Education

Special education programs are established to meet the unique needs of exceptional students, as prescribed by federal and state statutes. Special classrooms are available to all custody levels across the state, and to male and female inmates who qualify.

Classrooms are located at Lansing (maximum and medium); Hutchinson (maximum and medium); Norton (medium and minimum); Topeka (all custody levels); and Winfield (minimum).

Inmates must qualify as disabled according to state criteria through individualized testing that must be “multi-disciplinary and multi-sourced”. A school psychologist and an educational evaluator travel from Lansing to assure proper evaluations and due process measures. These testers, along with other teaching staff members, meet when the student is found to be exceptional to develop the “individualized education program” specified in regulations.

Students must be age 21 (22 if their birthday falls after July 1) or under to qualify for services. Related services, as required by law, are provided as necessary. For example, a deaf student would be provided an interpreter, if the Individual Education Plan (IEP) indicated a need. Students continue in special education until they complete their program, or, when over 21, when their learning reaches a plateau in terms of their progress.

Special education teachers must have proper special education certification in order for KDOC to qualify for state reimbursement from the Kansas State Department of Education.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the special education program is to comply with state and federal laws, regulations, and standards concerning the delivery of special education services by providing appropriate special education to those offenders who qualify for that program.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by ensuring that all inmates assessed as needing Special Education and fitting within the above described criteria are offered the opportunity to enroll.
[Measurement Indicators: those screened as having a special education need, those agreeing to a special education evaluation, those fitting federal criteria, program capacity.]
- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by ensuring that inmates who do not fit the federal criteria described above but who are assessed as needing Special Education are offered the opportunity to enroll in Special Education on a space-available basis .
[Measurement Indicators: those screened as having a special education need, those agreeing to a special education evaluation, ‘excess’ program capacity.]
- All inmates enrolled in Special Education will have an Individualized

Education Plan (IEP).

[Measurement Indicator: Actual count/comparison of IEPs during annual audits]

- At least 75% of the IEP requirements are satisfied/met.
[Measurement Indicator: Actual file review/comparison during annual audits.]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2000 - FY 2002- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 2000 to 2002 time frame. Prior to FY 2000, Special Education activity is contained within the academic education numbers.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments. Parts of this information are available for the full five-year time span (FY 1998 – FY 2002) while other sections are only available for the three years FY 2000 – FY 2002.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared. Again, this information is available only for the FY 2000 – FY 2002 time frame when Special Education was tracked separately.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity. Although slots are reported for the full five years (FY 1998 – FY 2002), utilization is only available for the past three fiscal years.

No outcome information is generated for special education since this is a service provided by the department and is not targeted directly to reduction of an offender's potential to become a recidivist (i.e., return to prison).

Evaluation Highlights

Output Highlights

- Available slots remained at 70 for FY 1998 – FY 2002.
- The annual average daily utilization rate for FY 2002 was 45.7% down slightly from FY 2000 and FY 2001.
- Cost per unduplicated completion was \$23,527 in FY 2002, up sharply from previous years.
 - The increase in cost (per participant and per completion) for special education can be mostly attributed to a 12% decrease in eligible inmates resulting in fewer inmates participating in special education. Realizing the downward trend of offenders with special education needs, the Department reduced the contract for FY 2003 by \$180,000 and, working with Greenbush, eliminated two teacher positions beginning in FY 2004.
- In FY 2002, of the 107 terminations from the program, 25 successfully completed, 63 were non-volitional terminations (58.9%) and 19 were volitional non-completions (17.8%). Proportionately, these figures are not markedly different from those in FY 2000 and FY 2001.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Special Education Program
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

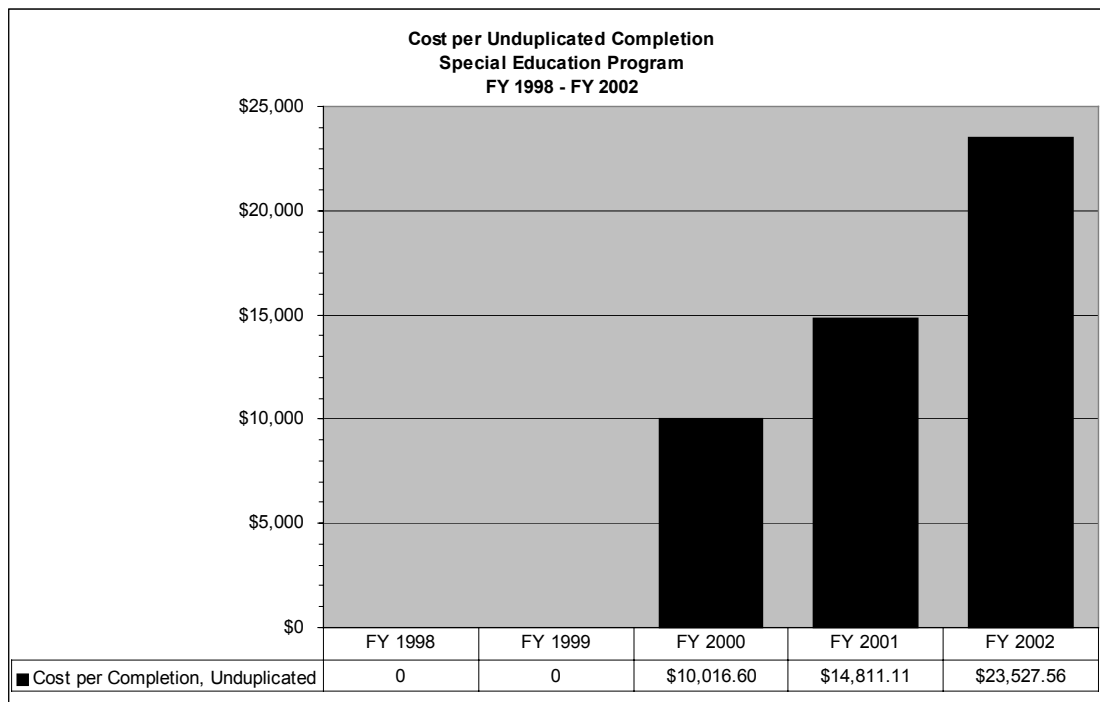
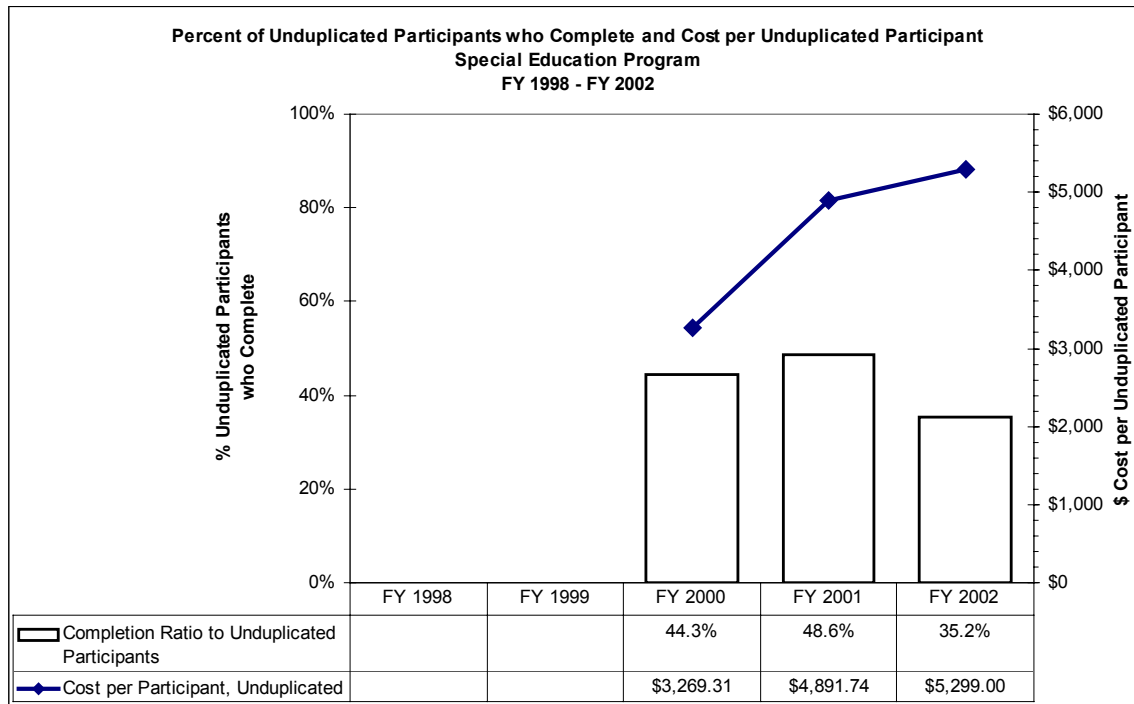
Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward					0		38		35	
# Enrolled					232		133		112	
Subtotal					232		171		147	
Completions					47	24.2%	36	26.5%	25	23.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional					117	60.3%	84	61.8%	63	58.9%
Volitional					30	15.5%	16	11.8%	19	17.8%
Subtotal: Terminations					194	100.0%	136	100.0%	107	100.0%
# Carried to next FY					38		35		40	

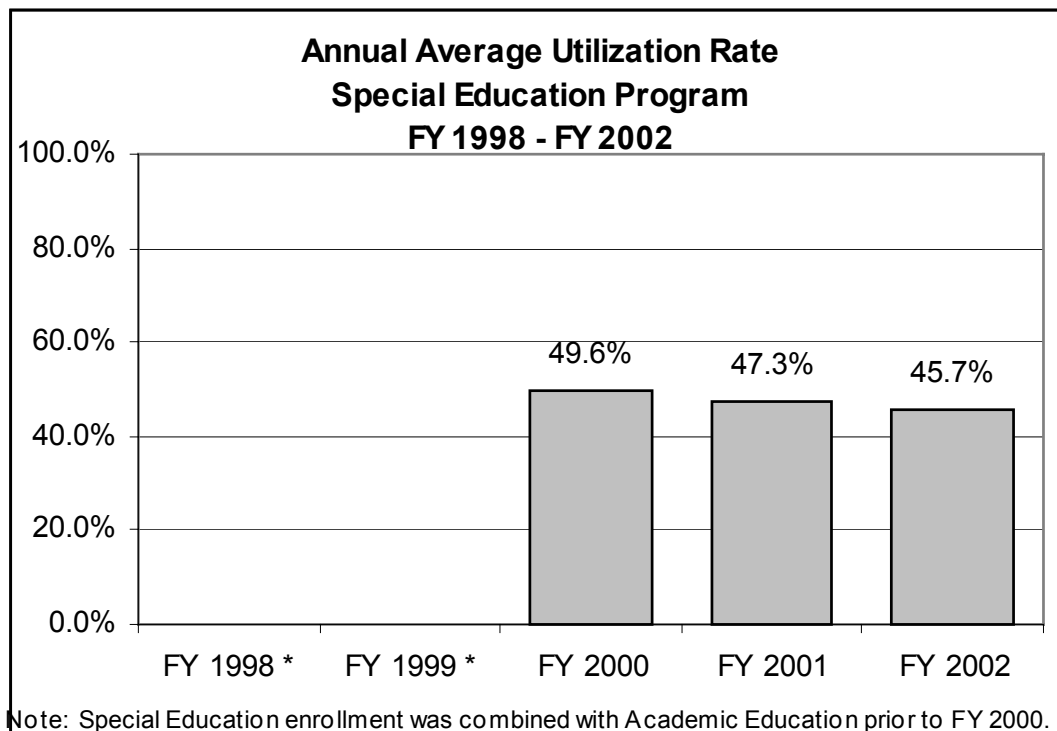
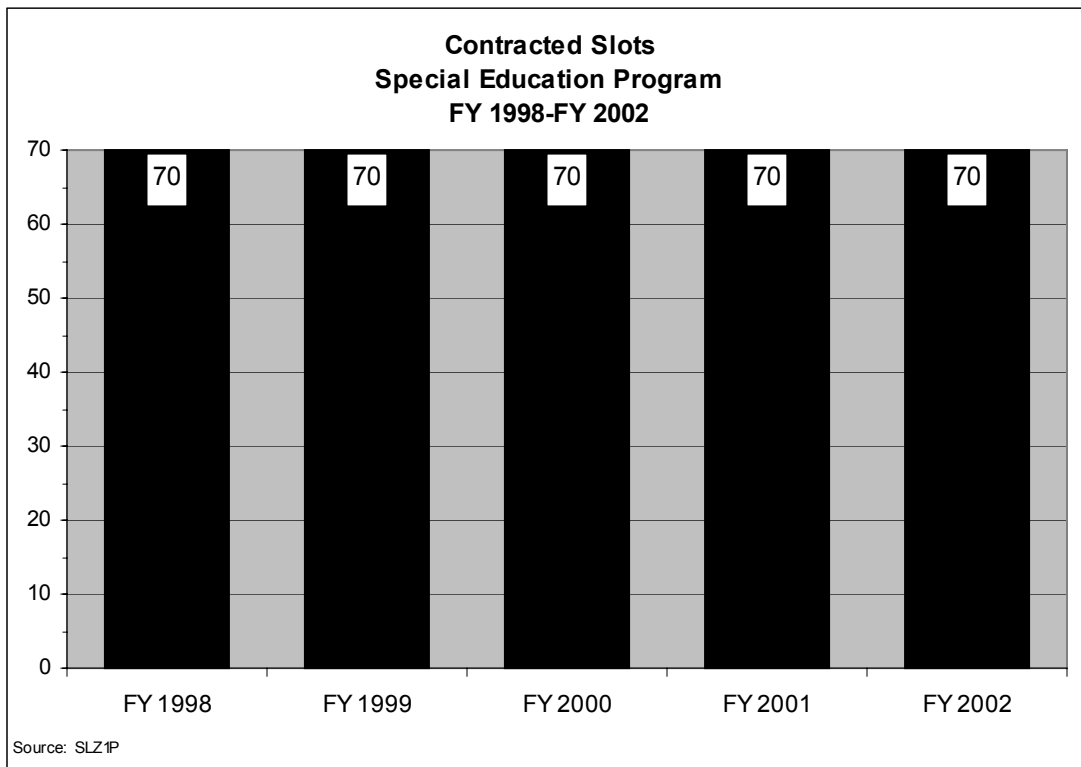
Program Cost and Activity Summary Special Education Program ¹ FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures	\$ 387,475	\$ 446,378	\$ 470,780	\$ 533,200	\$588,189
Contracted Slots	70	70	70	70	70
Cost per Slot	\$ 5,535.36	\$ 6,376.83	\$ 6,725.43	\$ 7,617.14	\$ 8,402.70
Number Participants, Total	---	---	232	171	147
Cost per Participant, Total	---	---	\$ 2,029.22	\$ 3,118.13	\$ 4,001.29
Unduplicated Participants	---	---	144	109	111
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	---	---	\$ 3,269.31	\$ 4,891.74	\$ 5,299.00
Unduplicated Completions	---	---	47	36	25
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	---	---	\$ 10,016.60	\$ 14,811.11	\$ 23,527.56
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ²			44.3%	48.6%	35.2%
State Categorical Aid from KSBOE	\$ 188,700	\$ 210,414	\$ 178,644	\$ 258,888	\$ 271,730
RDU Diagnostic Testing	\$ 138,568	\$ 107,516	\$ 136,764	\$ 81,997	\$ 90,310
Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds			\$ 39,248	\$ 49,737	\$ 49,961
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY			38	35	40

¹ Although the Special Education program has an operational history pre-dating FY 2000, participation records prior to this time were maintained in the Combined Academic Education program files.

² Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.





Current Program Operations: Vocational Education

All vocational education programs are open-entry open-exit. Graduation dates will vary, depending upon a student's abilities and work habits. With the exception of Barbering, there is not any required number of hours to complete a program. Prior knowledge and skill in a trade can assist in an earlier graduation, but are not prerequisites for course participation. Certificates are awarded from Southeast Kansas Education Service Center in cooperation with the Kansas Department of Education. A competency task list, indicating the tasks completed during the course work, accompanies the certificate. A high school diploma or GED is required for some programs. Some programs do not require a GED but do require higher levels of math, so potential vocational program participants are strongly encouraged to finish their academic programs before participating in a vocational program.

Specific Vocational Education Program Descriptions

The Barbering program requires a high school diploma or a GED plus a minimum of 1500 hours of training, a standard set by the State Board of Barbering Examiners. This takes approximately 14 months to complete. Students are in the classroom for about one hour per day for demonstrations, class study, and examinations. Approximately 5 hours per day are spent in supervised practice on hair cutting, hair styling, shaving, arranging and blending of hair. The objective of the course is to prepare students for the State Board of Barbering Examiner's Test and for the profession of Barbering. Graduates are placed in facilities throughout the state to serve as barbers for the KDOC inmate population until their release.

The Building Maintenance Programs are designed to train students in janitorial activities such as floor stripping, waxing, polishing, carpet shampooing. Also office cleaning such as dusting, furniture and upholstery cleaning, and polishing are included when and where space is available. Upon graduation, students are prepared to enter the world of work as a janitor/custodian in facilities such as a hospital or nursing home or as a porter for the correctional facility.

The Building Trades Program at Topeka trains inmate/students in the mechanical maintenance of facilities. Areas covered include electrical, plumbing, and basic carpentry. Graduates learn how to maintain a building, i.e., repair a leaky faucet, a ballast in a light fixture, or a hole in a sheet-rock wall. They also become proficient in the use of hand tools associated with the various areas.

The Cabinet Making, Construction, and Woodworking Programs are all programs that use individualized hands-on instruction in cooperation with individualized curriculum to learn the various aspects of the building trades. Students become acquainted with and proficient in the use of: routers, compound miter saws, table saws, radial arm saws, jointers, sanders and other hand tools. Training varies slightly between facilities because of space, equipment availability, and needs of the institution, but the basics are covered in all the programs. Training components consist of basic cabinetry, block laying and concrete work, cabinet making. Students further develop their carpentry skills in building various types of projects that are sold to KDOC staff, tax supported agencies and to the general public at the Hutchinson Facility. Larger items include storage barns and gazebos. In many cases, advanced students also help do building and remodeling throughout the institution.

The Computer Repair Program is located in the Winfield facility. The program starts by training students in basic electronics, which include general electrical concepts, safety, tools, troubleshooting and repair, and DC & AC circuits. As students advance, they repair and build computer equipment that is used throughout the education departments within the KDOC.

The Drafting Technology Program uses computerized equipment along with the latest versions of Computer Aided Drafting software to train students to become competent in designing and making prints for architectural and mechanical engineered projects. Basic office software training is also used in the development of student presentations and cost analysis. Students create prints for use by other vocational programs, facility details, and facility administration.

The Electronic Repair Program is located in the El Dorado facility. The curriculum consists of basic electronics, which includes general electrical concepts, safety, tools, troubleshooting and repair, and DC and AC circuits. As students advance, they do repair work on all types of electronic equipment for the inmates of the institution and for the facility. Repair work is done on radios, televisions, fans, headphones and other electronic devices.

As a result of an employment study, it was determined that this program was not viable for employability and it was terminated at the end of FY 2002.

The Food Service Programs are designed to train students for employment in the food service industry. Students receive instruction in a restaurant type setting. Institutional employees, guests and enrolled students dine in the dining areas at the four facilities five days per week for the noon meal. Students are trained in the following areas: sanitation and maintenance, salads and sandwich preparation, food server, fry cook, baker and pastry maker, waiter, storeroom clerk, cashier, and host. Demonstrations and a competency-based curriculum are a part of the program.

The three Horticulture Programs vary slightly among facilities depending on space, building accommodations and facility needs. Although all areas are not covered in each facility, the total curriculum covers greenhouse production, propagation of all types of household plants, hydroponic vegetable gardening, landscape design and layout, production garden farming, and turf management.

An Industry Technology Program is located at the East facility at Hutchinson. This program is in cooperation with Kansas Correctional Industries. The Vocational Education division provides pre-industry classes and employment related skills classes, while Kansas Correctional Industries provides the industrial facility, the equipment, and the supervisors. The following industrial areas are available:

- Furniture Lamination
- Vehicle/Furniture Restoration
- Office Systems
- Sewing

Industry Technology students start with the Pre-Industry course that includes individualized computer-assisted competency-based classes on safety,

math, measurement, blueprint reading, and manufacturing processes. Students in the classroom also complete an employment related skill course. The program is presented by individualized learning guides, videotapes, interactive video disc programs, and computer programs.

The KCI furniture lamination industry builds new laminated wooden furniture. Materials are cut, fitted, and assembled with the production equipment. This furniture may be purchased for use in schools, government offices, or non-profit organizations.

The KCI vehicle/furniture restoration shop repairs and restores used vehicles including automobiles, vans, trucks and tractors. Many of these are state owned vehicles and are returned to service in schools and state government agencies. This shop also repairs and restores used furniture. Both wooden and metal furniture are disassembled, stripped, cleaned, repaired, sanded, and finish coated. The finished items are then returned to use in a school, government office, or other non-profit organization.

The KCI office systems program manufactures modular office furniture. This furniture is available at a modest cost to state and local government agencies.

The KCI sewing industry makes clothing for inmates in Kansas prisons and for those in several other states. Large quantities of pants, shirts and underwear are produced daily with production sewing equipment.

In order for students to complete the program successfully, they must receive appropriate work evaluations in the classroom and in one or more of the industrial areas.

The Masonry Program is located in the El Dorado facility. The program prepares the student to enter the field of work as a Mason Tender, Mason Assistant, and Mason Apprentice. Training includes reading tape measures, mason's rule, mortar mixing, blueprint reading, job estimating, laying-out and construction of block, brick, stone and pre-cast structures. Advanced apprenticeship training is also available to those that have demonstrated the desire to further their skills and knowledge.

The Office Systems Technology Program prepares inmate/students to function in the following four areas of Microsoft Office: Word, Excel, Access, and PowerPoint. Other areas of training include: touch operation of the electric calculator, calculating machines, record management, business math, typing skills, and an administrative secretary simulation.

The Utilities Maintenance Program includes technical and hands-on education in the areas of plumbing, electrical, refrigeration and air conditioning. Residential and commercial installations are covered in these areas. Students receive instruction from computer-aided competency-based learning guides and perform installation work in the shop. Students who successfully complete the program become eligible for inmate skilled labor positions within the institution. This provides additional maintenance help for the institution and allows additional work experience for inmates with long sentences.

The curriculum for the Welding Programs involves blueprint reading, electrode and metal identification, metal weldability, joint design, and fabrication. Shop work consists of oxy-acetylene welding and cutting, arc welding, plasma arc cutting, gas tungsten arc welding, metal inert gas welding, and arc welding. Advanced students are assigned projects to further their training. Students, under the direction of their instructor, build various shop items that include barbeque grills, trailers of all sizes, cattle panels and truck beds.

An Employment Relations Program is included in the vocational technical program at the Hutchinson facility. Vocational inmate/students attend this segment of the curriculum while their regular vocational instructor is on vacation. The objectives for the course are to provide background information on getting a job and keeping a job. It also includes information on: independent living, banking and credit, health and safety, community living, labor unions, taxes and human relationships. Individualized learning guides, videotapes, computer programs, and interactive video-disc programs are used to present information. Group activities include role-playing for job interviews.

Graduation requirements for the vocational programs are:

- Completion of a specified list of competencies that demonstrate both cognitive and manipulative skills to enter the job market at an entry-level position or above; and,
- Consistent demonstration of positive work habits and a positive attitude to meet and maintain employment in the various occupational trades.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the correctional vocational education programs is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification which promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management, interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates;

type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Offenders will achieve certification of vocational specific entry-level competencies.

[Measurement Indicators: Vocational program completion rates; employment data]

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Vocational Education Program Activity Summary: FY 1998 - FY 2002- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1998 to 2002 time frame.
- Vocational Education Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- Vocational Education - The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment - this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Vocational Education - Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

The Program impact (outcome) measurement for vocational education is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data is presented for all vocational education programs combined for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2002, in the Program Experience and Outcome table and graph and the Time Measurements tables.

- Program Experience and Outcome Summary data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program broken out by the proxy need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both tabular and graphic forms.
- Time Measures. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes the average months for facility time served by outcome groups and by program experience, (2) The next table summarizes the average months of community time following facility release by outcome groups and by program experience, and (3) The final table summarizes the average time spent in the work release reintegration program outcome groups and by type of program termination.

Evaluation Highlights: Vocational Education Programs

Output Highlights

- The number of full-time equivalent program slots increased from 265 in FY 2001 to 278.5 in FY 2002.
- The annual average daily utilization rate of program slots increased slightly from 80.7% in FY 2001 to 81.6% in FY 2002.
- The total number of participants decreased slightly from 842 in FY 2001 to 829 in FY 2002.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 54.4% in FY 2001 to 57.3% in FY 2002. This ratio is low (compared to most other offender programs) and is a reflection of the large number of non-volitional non-completions for this program.
- Cost per unduplicated participant decreased slightly from \$2,366 in FY 2000 to \$2,163 in FY 2001 and rose slightly in FY 2002 to \$2,308.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed the Vocational Education program during their initial incarceration, 58.8% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2002). This is in comparison to 51.4% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 45.0% and for the offenders who had not participated in a Vocational Education program it was 56.7%.

- Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 7% for those completing treatment, compared to 14.1% for those who needed the program but did not participate.
- Rate of return for condition violators – 34.1% for those completing treatment, compared to 34.5% for those who needed the program but did not participate.

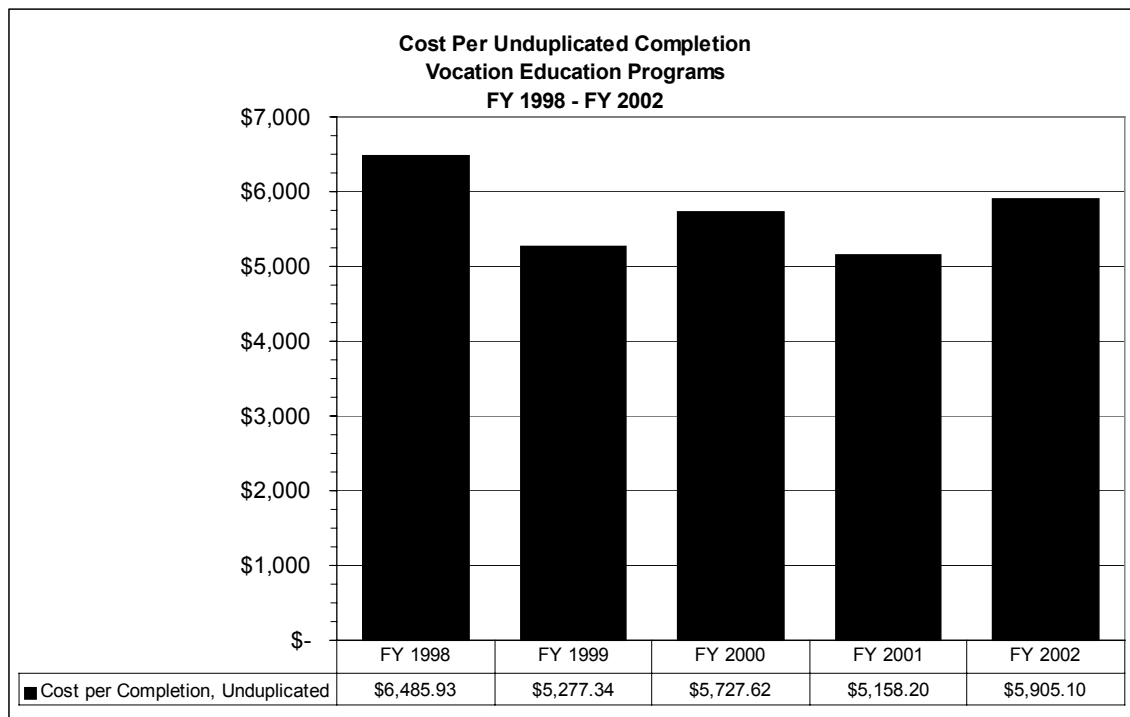
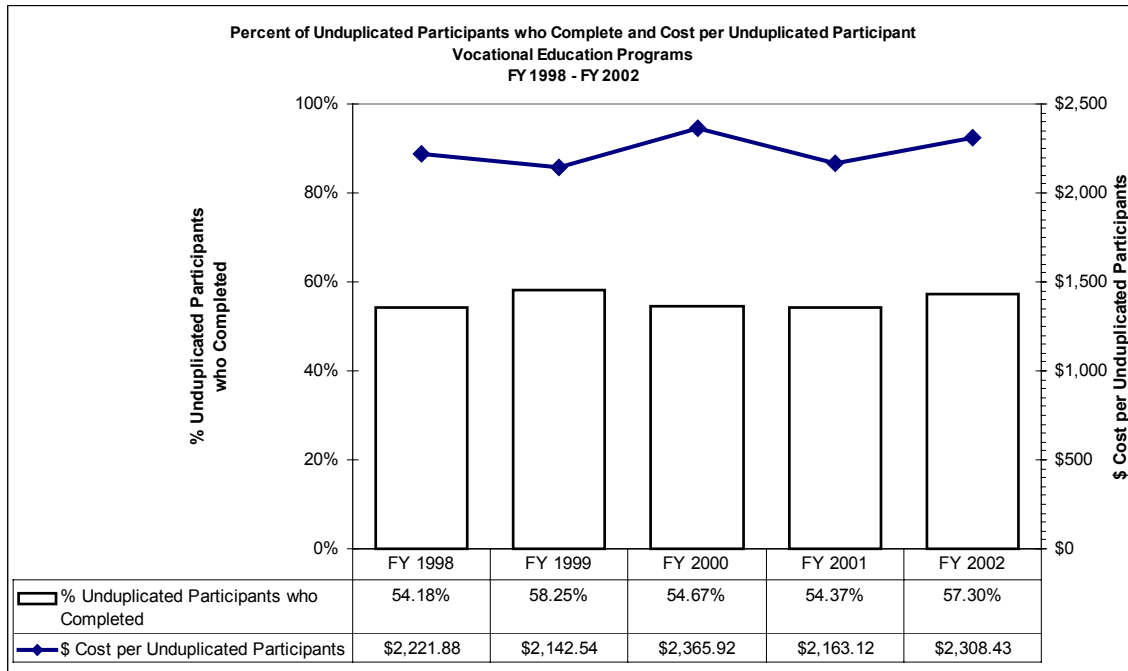
**Program Total Activity Summary
Vocational Education Programs
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

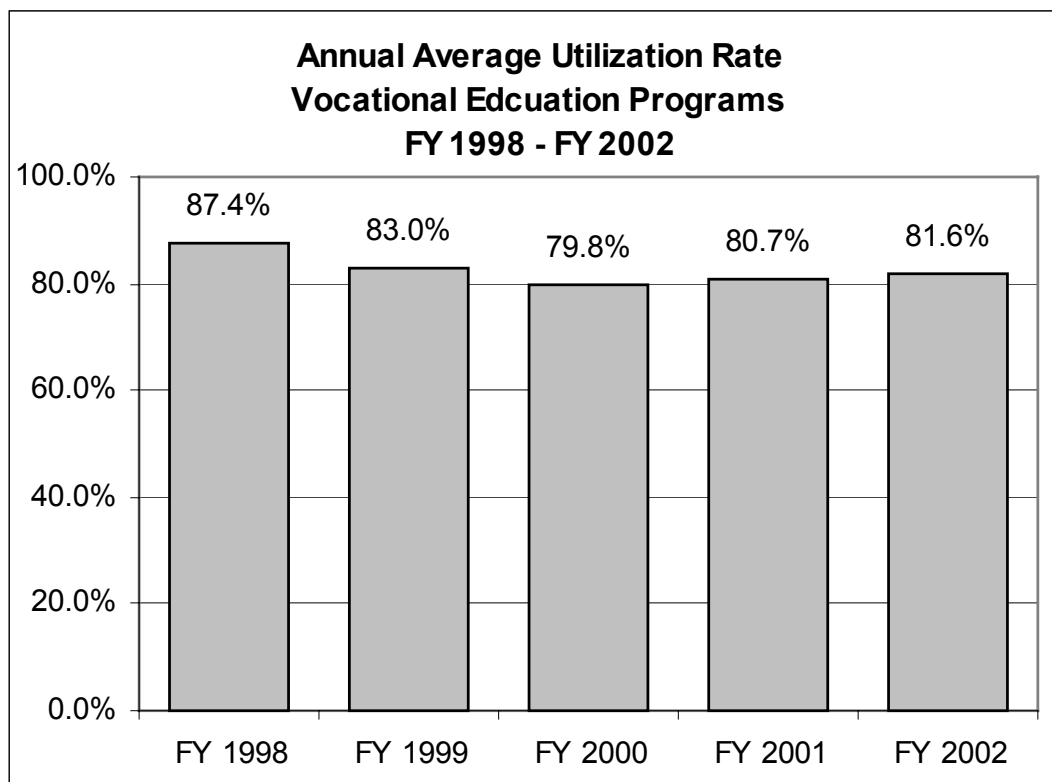
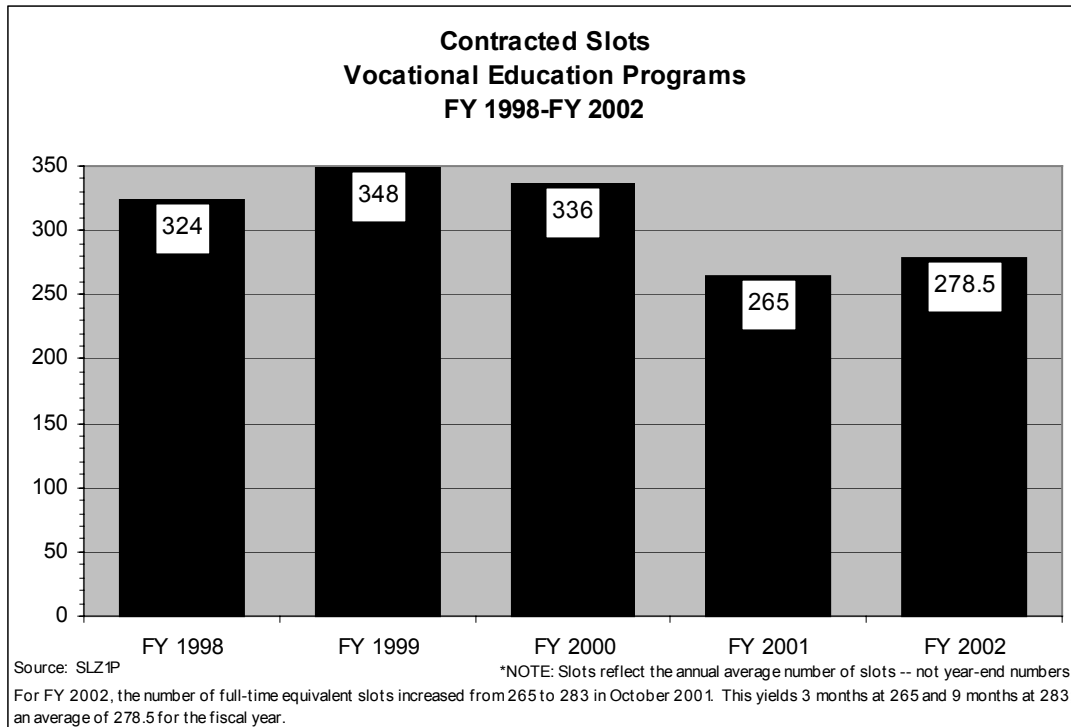
Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	284		292		253		187		156	
# Enrolled	678		707		686		655		673	
Subtotal	962		999		939		842		829	
Completions	272	40.6%	339	45.4%	317	42.2%	286	41.7%	267	43.6%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	314	46.9%	330	44.2%	356	47.3%	325	47.4%	225	36.8%
Volitional	84	12.5%	77	10.3%	79	10.5%	75	10.9%	120	19.6%
Subtotal: Terminations	670	100.0%	746	100.0%	752	100.0%	686	100.0%	612	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	292		253		187		156		217	

Program Cost and Activity Summary Vocational Education Programs FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,764,174	\$ 1,789,018	\$ 1,809,929	\$ 1,475,245	\$ 1,576,661
Contracted Slots	324	348	336	265	278.5
Cost per Slot	\$ 5,444.98	\$ 5,140.86	\$ 5,386.69	\$ 5,566.96	\$ 5,661.26
Number Participants, Total	962	999	939	842	829
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,833.86	\$ 1,790.81	\$ 1,927.51	\$ 1,752.07	\$ 1,901.88
Unduplicated Participants	794	835	765	682	683
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,221.88	\$ 2,142.54	\$ 2,365.92	\$ 2,163.12	\$ 2,308.43
Unduplicated Completions	272	339	316	286	267
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 6,485.93	\$ 5,277.34	\$ 5,727.62	\$ 5,158.20	\$ 5,905.10
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	54.2%	58.2%	54.7%	54.4%	57.3%
<i>Federal Carl Perkins Grant Funds</i>	\$ 44,827	\$ 45,130	\$ 46,555	\$ 53,738	\$ 55,480
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	292	253	187	156	217

Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

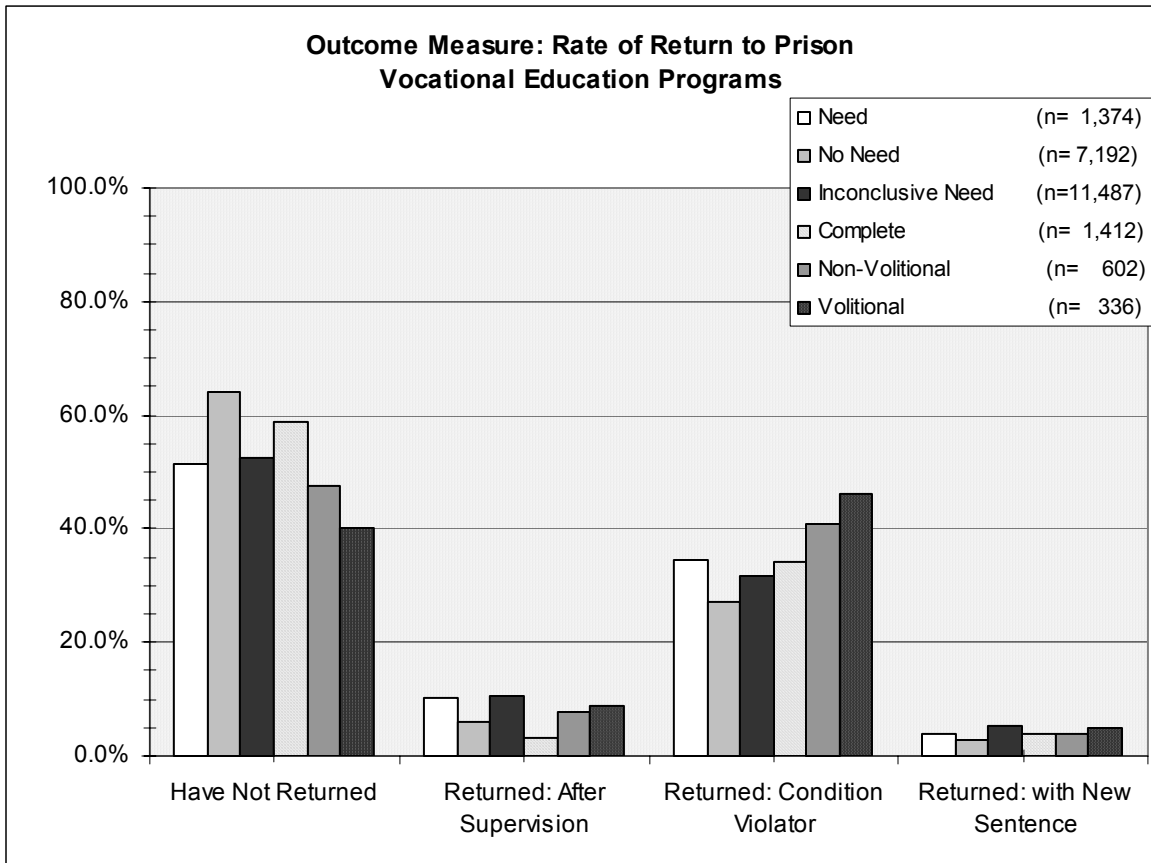
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.





Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Vocational Education Programs
Through June 30, 2002

		No Program Exposure				Program Exposure				TOTAL
					Subtotal No Program Exposure		Non-Completions		Subtotal Program Exposure	
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need		Complete	Non- Volitional	Volitional		
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	706 51.4%	4618 64.2%	6037 52.6%	11361 56.7%	830 58.8%	287 47.7%	135 40.2%	1252 53.3%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	140 10.2%	422 5.9%	1220 10.6%	1782 8.9%	43 3.0%	46 7.6%	30 8.9%	119 5.1%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	474 34.5%	1941 27.0%	3629 31.6%	6044 30.1%	482 34.1%	246 40.9%	155 46.1%	883 37.6%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	54 3.9%	211 2.9%	601 5.2%	866 4.3%	57 4.0%	23 3.8%	16 4.8%	96 4.1%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	1374 100.0%	7192 100.0%	11487 100.0%	20053 100.0%	1412 100.0%	602 100.0%	336 100.0%	2350 100.0%	22403 100.0%



Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Vocational Education Programs

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure			Subtotal: Program Exposure	SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional		
Have Not Returned (average ¹)	19.8	12.6	10.2	11.8	40.4	28.4	27.3	36.2	14.2
(n)	706	4,618	6,037	11,361	830	287	135	1,252	12,613
Returned: After Supervision ² (average ¹)	6.9	7.2	6.0	6.4	20.3	13.9	14.3	16.3	7.0
(n)	140	422	1,220	1,782	43	46	30	119	1,901
Returned: Condition Violator (average ¹)	22.9	14.3	12.6	13.9	40.7	31.9	31.4	36.6	16.8
(n)	474	1,941	3,629	6,044	482	246	155	883	6,927
Returned: with New Sentence (average ¹)	17.1	9.3	10.2	10.4	32.0	25.1	33.4	30.6	12.4
(n)	54	211	601	866	57	23	16	96	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type (average ¹)	19.4	12.7	10.5	11.9	39.5	28.6	28.4	35.1	14.3
(n)	1,374	7,192	11,487	20,053	1,412	602	336	2,350	22,403

Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Vocational Education Programs

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure			Subtotal: Program Exposure	SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional		
Have Not Returned (average ³)	51.4	41.9	59.7	52.0	41.1	46.1	70.4	45.4	51.3
(n)	706	4,618	6,037	11,361	830	287	135	1,252	12,613
Returned: After Supervision ² (average ⁴)	27.1	33.8	31.8	31.9	37.7	27.7	35.2	33.2	32.0
(n)	140	422	1,220	1,782	43	46	30	119	1,901
Returned: Condition Violator (average ⁴)	10.3	9.8	11.0	10.6	14.2	12.1	12.4	13.3	10.9
(n)	474	1,941	3,629	6,044	482	246	155	883	6,927
Returned: with New Sentence (average ⁴)	10.0	11.2	11.9	11.6	14.3	11.4	14.8	13.7	11.8
(n)	54	211	601	866	57	23	16	96	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type (average)	33.1	31.9	38.9	36.0	30.7	29.5	37.9	31.4	35.5
(n)	1,374	7,192	11,487	20,053	1,412	602	336	2,350	22,403

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

**Mean Time Spent Enrolled (*stated in Months*)
in Vocational Education Programs
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups**

		Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	
	(average)	7.1	3.2	1.6	5.6
Have Not Returned	(n)	830	287	135	1,252
Returned: After	(average)	5.8	2.5	1.5	3.5
Supervision²	(n)	43	46	30	119
Returned: Condition	(average)	7.5	2.8	1.9	5.2
Violator	(n)	482	246	155	883
Returned: with New	(average)	6.4	2.6	1.9	4.8
Sentence	(n)	57	23	16	96
SUMMARY: by Program	(average)	7.2	2.9	1.8	5.3
Termination Type	(n)	1,412	602	336	2,350

Current Program Operations: Transitional Training

The Transitional Training Program (TTP) is a new vocational-type program that began in the latter part of FY 2002. Transitional Training combines classroom instruction, on-the-job training, and job coaching. The program is funded through a federal grant called the "Workplace and Community Transitional Training For Incarcerated Youthful Offenders Program" sponsored through the Department of Education. This program targets "youthful offenders" defined as those between the ages of 18 and 25, who have a high school diploma or GED, and who are within five years of release. The goal of this program is to help prepare offenders for entering the work force upon release, thereby increasing the chance of successful reintegration back into the community.

In addition to learning job skills, curriculum is taught on life skills such as filling out job applications, developing a resume, preparing for an interview, budgeting, resolving conflict, cultural diversity, and so on. Upon completing TTP, the offender receives post-secondary educational credit.

In conjunction with the Transitional Training Program, a Vocational Job Placement Counselor is located at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. The counselor is available to assist inmates in locating jobs, arranging for interviews, and finding other information related to job placement. Inmates are advised to contact the vocational job placement counselor's office six months prior to leaving the institution. This counselor is also available to the other facilities via telephone, e-mail, and fax.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the transitional training program is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification that promotes employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments at or above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- The program will maintain a successful completion rate at 90%.

[Measurement Indicators: number enrolled, number completing]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- At least 90% of successful completers will, within 30 days of prison release, secure full-time employment (35+hours/week) and will maintain that employment for at least 60 days.

[Measurement Indicators: number program completers, facility release date, date employed, hours worked per week, employment termination date (if applicable)]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The input and output (process) indicators provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. Since this program has been operational only since late FY 2002 and has produced no program completions, no output (impact) information is available at this time.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2002- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program for 2002.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments for FY 2002.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates - these graphics present the program's capacity and the usage rate of that capacity for FY 2002.

Evaluation Highlights: Transitional Training

Output Highlights

- Although 31 people began the transitional training program in FY 2002, none completed it. This zero completion is due to the fact that the programs lasts one year and was not offered until January 2002, at the earliest.
- By the end of FY 2002, there were 40 slots system-wide for this program. There were 20 slots system-wide in January 2002. This program did not exist at the beginning of FY 2002.

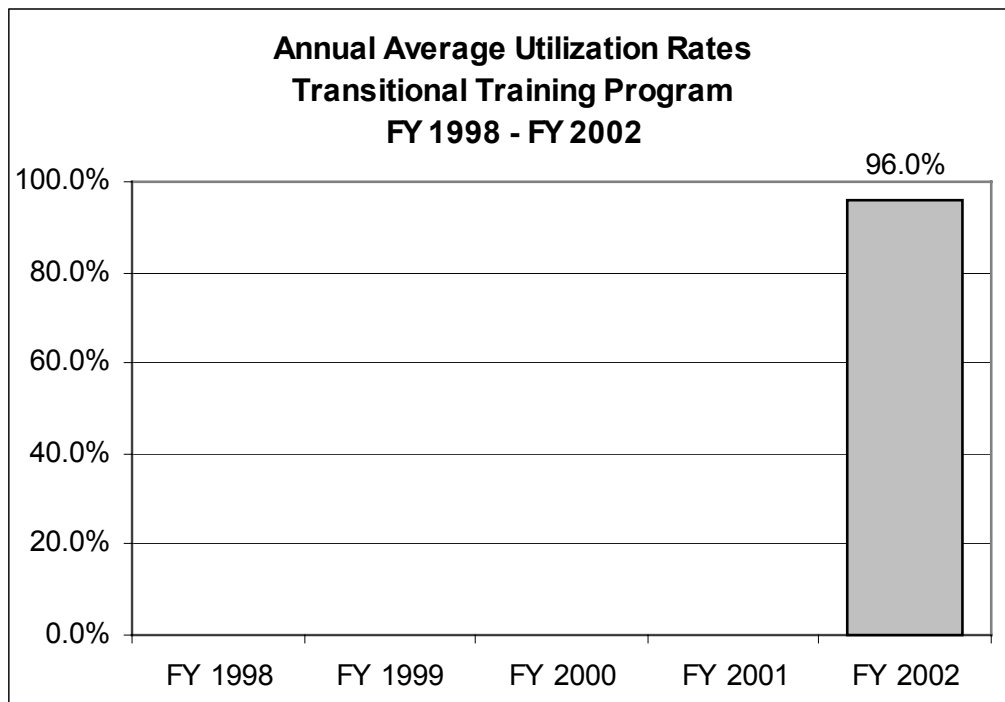
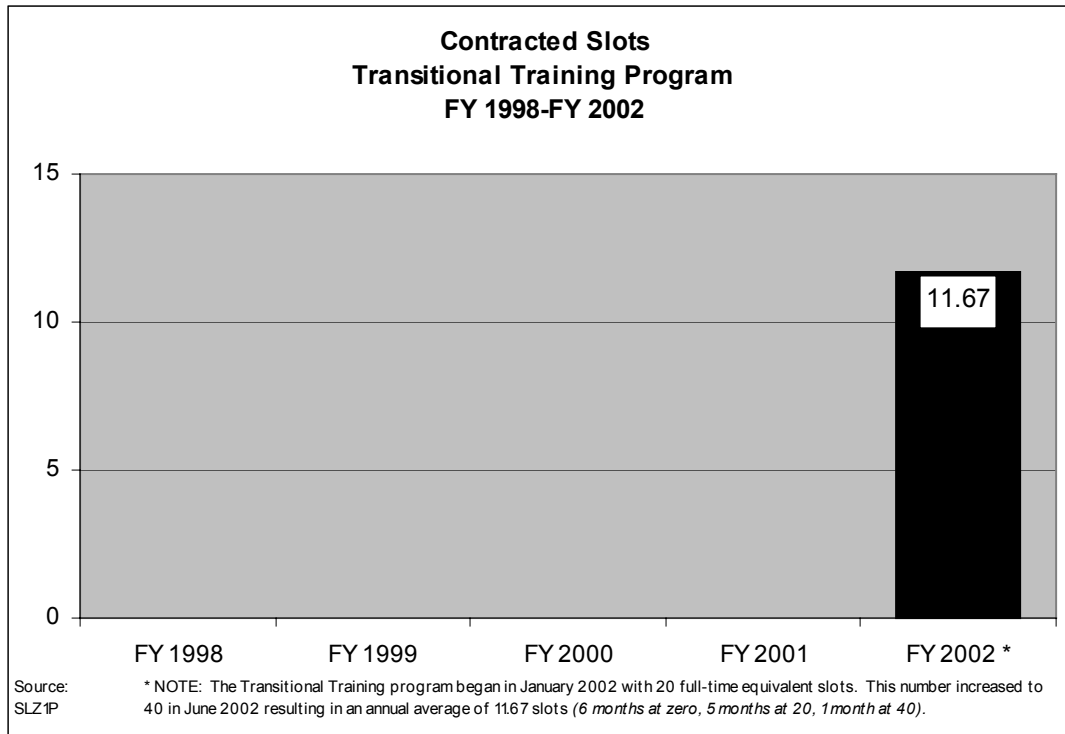
**Program Total Activity Summary
Transitional Training Program
FY 1992 - FY 2002**

Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward									0	
# Enrolled									31	
Subtotal									31	
Completions									0	0.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional									9	52.9%
Volitional									8	47.1%
Subtotal: Terminations									17	100.0%
# Carried to next FY									14	

Program Cost and Activity Summary Transitional Training Program FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures: <i>US Department of Education, Office of Correctional Education</i>					\$ 26,788
Contracted Slots ^{2/}					11.67
Cost per Slot					\$ 2,295.46
Number Participants, Total					31
Cost per Participant, Total					\$ 864.13
Unduplicated Participants					29
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated					\$ 923.72
Unduplicated Completions					0
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated					---
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ^{1/}					---
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY					14

^{1/} Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

^{2/} The Transitional Training program began in January 2002 with 20 full-time equivalent slots available. This number increased to 40 in June 2002 resulting in an annual average of 11.67 slots (6 months at zero, 5 months at 20, 1 month at 40).



Pre-release Reintegration

Program History and Rationale

The purpose of the pre-release program is to provide a smooth transition for selected inmates from the institutional setting to the community. Inmates placed in the program must be male, minimum custody, and within one year of their projected release. In the early years of operation, younger inmates with shorter sentences for less serious offenses were placed in the program. In more recent years, the program has been utilized for inmates with longer sentences and more serious offenses. Successful completion of pre-release is a prerequisite for some inmates prior to transferring to work release. The rationale for the change in placement philosophy is that inmates with longer sentences and/or who have served longer periods of incarceration are most likely to be in need of, or benefit from, the information and life skills acquired while in the pre-release program.

Current Program Operations

The Department currently operates one 45-bed pre-release reintegration program for minimum custody male inmates at Winfield Correctional Facility. The program is designed to facilitate the inmate's smooth transition from an institutional setting to either a work release setting or to post-incarceration supervision. Pre-release is a 10-week-long program consisting of life skill modules with cognitive-based elements offered in a classroom setting. The modules include Money Management, Job Seeking/keeping, Situational Response/stress Management, Law, Human Relations, Family Living, Communications, Thinking for a Change, and Living in Today's World. The purpose is to provide an interactive atmosphere in which inmates will obtain basic levels of information and acquire knowledge and skills enabling them to make responsible decisions while on release.

General Goal Statement

The goal of the Pre-release Reintegration Program is to provide for the inmate's smooth transition from the institutional setting to the community through information and knowledge gained in ten predetermined life skill areas.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The pre-release program will operate at a 90% utilization rate.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily program population]

- Inmates assigned to pre-release will demonstrate successful completion as reflected in the termination codes.

[Measurement Indicator: pre-release program completion rates]

- Within two years of release, return rates will be lower for inmates who have successfully completed pre-release or pre-release and work release than for minimum custody male inmates who did not participate in pre-

release.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates]

- Inmates who complete pre-release prior to placement in work release will go on to complete work release.

[Measurement Indicator: work release program completion rates]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY1998-FY2002-- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the 1998-2002 time frame.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rate -- these graphics present the program's capacity and usage rate.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. The following tables and graphs provide total system data for the pre-release reintegration program for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2002.

- Program Experience and Outcome Summary data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program broken out by the proxy need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both tabular and graphic forms.
- Time Measures. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes the average months for facility time served by outcome groups and by program experience, (2) The next table summarizes the average months of community time following facility release by outcome groups and by program experience, and (3) The final table summarizes the average time spent in the work release reintegration program outcome groups and by type of program termination.

Evaluation Highlights: Pre-release Reintegration Program

Output Highlights

- The number of slots for Pre-release Reintegration program increased from 40 to 45 beginning in FY 2001. This is an increase of 12.5%.
 - The annual average utilization rate for the Pre-release Reintegration program was 72.1% in FY 2001 and 62.3% in FY 2002. This is down considerably from 97.5% in FY 2000.
- During FY 2001, 78.8% of program terminations were successful completions. During FY 2002, 88.0% of the terminations were successful completions. These numbers are up from the 71.1% completion rates reported in FY 2000.

Outcome Highlights

Program experience data is available for the Pre-release Reintegration Program only since FY 1995, and not for the entire evaluation period (FY 1992 – FY 2002) like most of the other programs.

- Of those offenders in the outcome pool who had completed the Pre-release Reintegration Program during their initial incarceration, 58% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2002). This is in comparison to 49% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 53% and for the offenders who had not participated in the Pre-release Reintegration Program it was 56%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 7% for those completing the program, compared to 11% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 11% for non-completers, and 13% for those with no program exposure.
 - Rate of return for condition violators – 35% for those completing the program, compared to 40% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 36% for non-completers, and 31% for all those with no program exposure.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Pre-release Reintegration Program
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

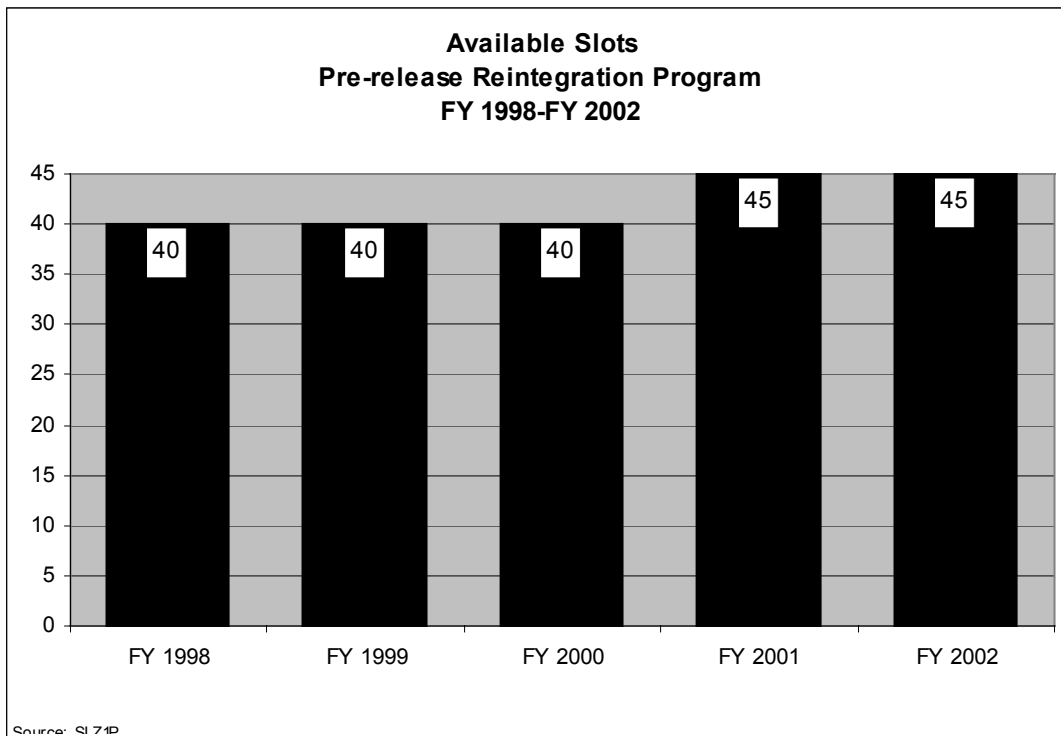
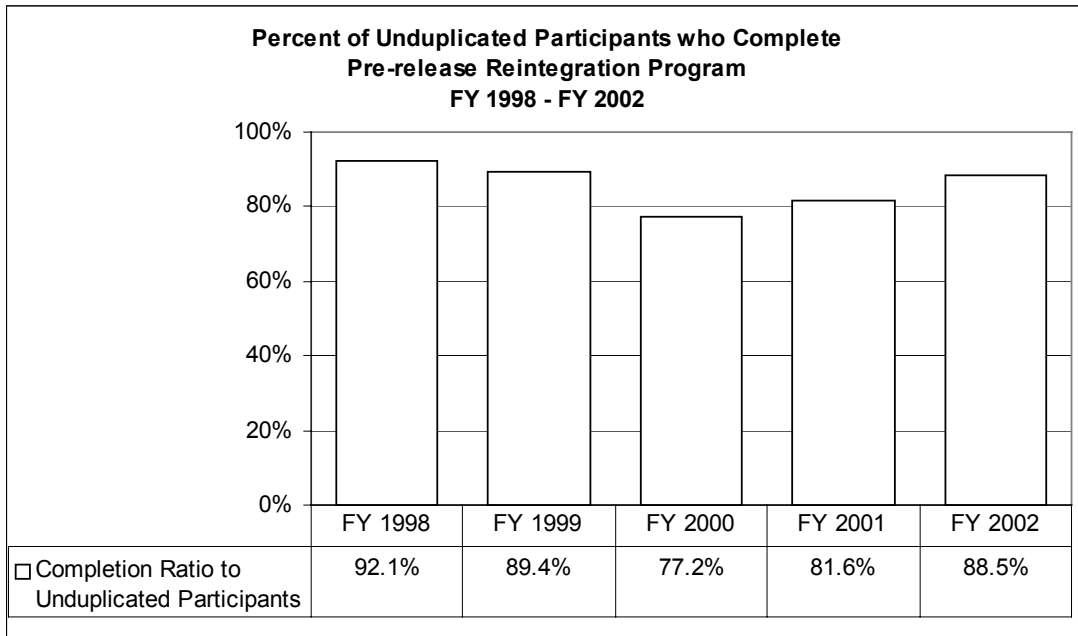
Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	44		57		23		32		23	
# Enrolled	237		187		257		189		165	
Subtotal	281		244		280		221		188	
Completions	200	89.3%	195	88.2%	178	71.8%	156	78.8%	139	88.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	22	9.8%	21	9.5%	65	26.2%	42	21.2%	18	11.4%
Volitional	2	0.9%	5	2.3%	5	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Subtotal: Terminations	224	100.0%	221	100.0%	248	100.0%	198	100.0%	158	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	57		23		32		23		30	

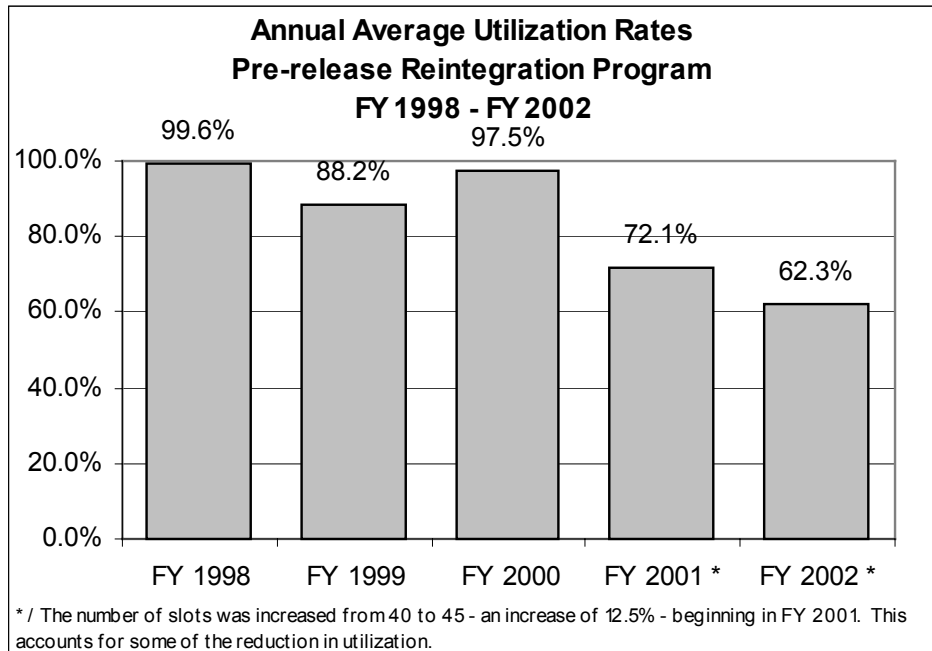
Program Activity Summary^{2/} Pre-release Reintegration Program FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Slots	40	40	40	45	45
Number Participants, Total	281	244	280	221	188
Unduplicated Participants	273	240	264	213	187
Unduplicated Completions	199	194	179	155	139
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ^{1/}	92.1%	89.4%	77.2%	81.6%	88.5%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	57	23	32	23	30

^{1/} Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

^{2/} Pre-release reintegration is a KDOC run program. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

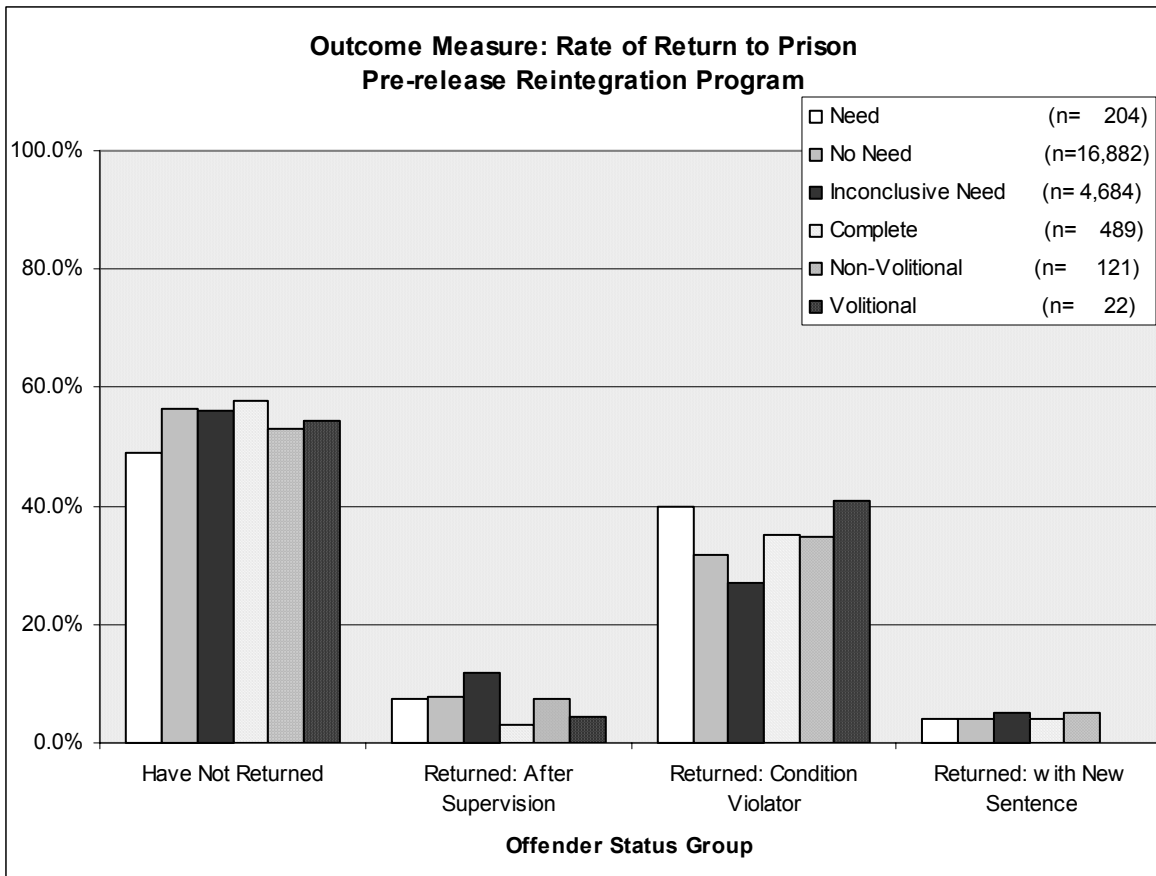
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.





Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Pre-release Reintegration Program
Through June 30, 2002

		No Program Exposure				Program Exposure				TOTAL
					Subtotal No Program Exposure		Non-Completions		Subtotal Program Exposure	
							Non-Volitional			
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Complete	Volitional				
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	100 49.0%	9526 56.4%	2629 56.1%	12255 56.3%	282 57.7%	64 52.9%	12 54.5%	358 56.6%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	15 7.4%	1314 7.8%	547 11.7%	1876 8.6%	15 3.1%	9 7.4%	1 4.5%	25 4.0%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	81 39.7%	5349 31.7%	1274 27.2%	6704 30.8%	172 35.2%	42 34.7%	9 40.9%	223 35.3%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	8 3.9%	693 4.1%	235 5.0%	936 4.3%	20 4.1%	6 5.0%	0 0.0%	26 4.1%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	204 100.0%	16882 100.0%	4685 100.0%	21771 100.0%	489 100.0%	121 100.0%	22 100.0%	632 100.0%	22403 100.0%



Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Pre-release Reintegration Program

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure				SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	Subtotal: Program Exposure	
<i>(average¹)</i>	34.6	14.5	10.1	13.7	35.0	17.0	17.6	31.2	14.2
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	100	9,526	2,629	12,255	282	64	12	358	12,613
<i>(average¹)</i>	15.3	7.7	4.9	7.0	12.7	6.4	8.9	10.3	7.0
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	15	1,314	547	1,876	15	9	1	25	1,901
<i>(average¹)</i>	24.6	17.0	12.7	16.2	40.6	15.1	13.0	34.7	16.8
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(n)</i>	81	5,349	1,274	6,704	172	42	9	223	6,927
<i>(average¹)</i>	16.4	12.5	9.7	11.7	40.8	12.7	---	34.3	12.3
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(n)</i>	8	693	235	936	20	6	0	26	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average¹)</i>	28.5	14.7	10.2	13.8	36.5	15.3	15.3	31.7	14.3
<i>(n)</i>	204	16,882	4,685	21,771	489	121	22	632	22,403

Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Pre-release Reintegration Program

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure				SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	Subtotal: Program Exposure	
<i>(average³)</i>	41.6	48.3	64.3	51.7	35.4	43.5	64.1	37.8	51.3
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	100	9,526	2,629	12,255	282	64	12	358	12,613
<i>(average⁴)</i>	41.0	32.2	31.0	31.9	38.1	31.9	38.3	35.9	32.0
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	15	1,314	547	1,876	15	9	1	25	1,901
<i>(average⁴)</i>	9.7	10.3	13.3	10.9	12.1	8.8	12.0	11.5	10.9
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(n)</i>	81	5,349	1,274	6,704	172	42	9	223	6,927
<i>(average⁴)</i>	11.2	11.6	12.0	11.6	17.3	13.4	---	16.4	11.7
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(n)</i>	8	693	235	936	20	6	0	26	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average)</i>	27.7	33.5	43.9	35.7	26.6	29.1	41.6	27.6	35.5
<i>(n)</i>	204	16,882	4,685	21,771	489	121	22	632	22,403

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

**Mean Time Spent Enrolled (*stated in Months*)
in Pre-release Reintegration Program
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups**

		Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non-Completions Non- volitional	Volitional	
	<i>(average)</i>	2.1	1.0	0.8	1.9
Have Not Returned	<i>(n)</i>	282	64	12	358
Returned: After	<i>(average)</i>	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
Supervision²	<i>(n)</i>	15	9	1	25
Returned: Condition	<i>(average)</i>	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.9
Violator	<i>(n)</i>	172	42	9	223
Returned: with New	<i>(average)</i>	2.2	0.9	0.0	1.9
Sentence	<i>(n)</i>	20	6	0	26
SUMMARY: by Program	<i>(average)</i>	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.9
Termination Type	<i>(n)</i>	489	121	22	632

Work Release Reintegration

Program History and Rationale

The Department of Corrections operates two work release reintegration sites. These were initiated in 1972 as an attempt to facilitate the successful transition of selected offenders from incarceration to community living. Work release allows inmates who are within ten (10) months of projected release to be placed in jobs outside of the facility where they can begin to develop work skills and community ties. It enhances work ethic, and allows the offender to earn wages, which can be used to pay restitution, court costs, child support, and help to offset the costs of incarceration. Work release provides a blending of institutional structure while affording the offender the opportunity to begin making limited choices which will hopefully facilitate his or her transition back into the community as a law-abiding citizen.

Current Program Operations

The Department operates and manages 246 work release reintegration beds. Two hundred thirty-six (96%) are for males and 10 (4%) are for females. Sixteen of the male beds at Wichita Work Release are designated as permanent party beds. Permanent party inmates provide support and maintenance services for the facility. This nets 230 program beds available for work release participants during FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Planned Program Expansions

During FY 2003 the work release program for females will be relocated from Wichita to Topeka. The program will be located at the Topeka Correctional Facility (TCF), and the number of beds for females will increase from 10 to 20. Through a reconfiguration of existing living space, the number of work release beds at Wichita Work Release Facility (WWRF) will increase by 52. These additional 52 beds and 10 beds previously used for females will be used to accommodate an additional 62 male work release participants.

This will result in a net increase of 10 female and 62 male work release beds.

The additional work release beds will enable the Department to expand its current focus relative to inmate work release placements. While we will continue to utilize work release for inmates with reintegration needs who may benefit from a structured transition back into the community, a second focus will be placed on low-risk inmates with short sentences whose placement in a less restrictive, less traditional correctional setting will provide minimal disruption to existing pro-social activities, community ties and work.

General Goal Statement

The goal of the work release program is to prepare selected inmates for release and to assist them in a successful transition from the institutional environment back into the community.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The work release beds will be maintained at a 95% utilization rate.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily program population]

- Work release participants will contribute no less than \$300,000 dollars to the State General Fund in the form of room and transportation payments during FY 2001 and FY 2002.

[Measurement Indicator: inmate payroll and banking records]

- The Department will save a minimum of \$30,000 annually in gratuity and dress-out expenses for inmates being released to post-incarceration supervision (225 releases multiplied by approximately \$135).

[Measurement Indicator: Facility fiscal records]

- Upon release, work release participants will have an average of at least \$1,000 saved in a bank account.

[Measurement Indicator: inmate payroll and banking records]

- After one and two years on post-release supervision, the return rate for offenders completing a work release program will be lower than for other offenders.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates]

- Inmates contribute to restitution, court costs and child support while participating in the work release program.

[Measurement Indicator: amounts paid to obligations]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

These measures of program activity and efficiency include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated participants), the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Work Release Program Measurements: this information displays dollar-related impact for the FY 1998 through FY 2002 time frame, broken out by each of the Work Release Program sites (Wichita and Hutchinson). Following this table, graphics display trends in this data over the five-year assessment period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 1998–FY 2002 – this information describes the total volume for the program over the FY 1998 to 2002 time frame.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates – these graphics present the program’s capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. The following tables and graphs provide outcome information for the Work Release Reintegration program for the period between July 1, 1994 (FY 1995), and June 30, 2002. Program experience data has been available only since FY 1995 for this program.

- Program Experience and Outcome Summary data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program broken out by the proxy need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both tabular and graphic forms.
- Time Measures. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes the average months for facility time served by outcome groups and by program experience, (2) The next table summarizes the average months of community time following facility release by outcome groups and by program experience, and (3) The final table summarizes the average time spent in the work release reintegration program outcome groups and by type of program termination.

Evaluation highlights: Work Release Reintegration

Output Highlights

- The number of slots for the Work Release Reintegration Program increased from 201 in FY 1998 to 214 in FY 1999 and 230 in FY 2000, although annual averages were used in FY 1998 (204) and FY 2000 (227). The number of Work Release Reintegration slots was 246 for both FY 2001 and FY 2002.
 - The annual average utilization rate for both FY 2001 and FY 2002 was over 97%.
- The number of Work Release Program participants during FY 2001 and FY 2002 was 742 and 779 respectively. This compares to 658 for FY 2000.
 - The number of program completions was 368 in FY 2001 and 385 in FY 2000 up from 312 in FY 2000.

- During the five-year period, FY 1998 – FY 2002, Work Release Program participants paid \$2,629,201 dollars into the State General Fund.
- Net wages earned by Work Release Program participants paid toward obligations such as dependent support, court costs, and restitution totaled \$1,095,241 over the five-year period (FY 1998 – FY 2002).
- Savings generated in gratuity and dress-out expenses by releasing inmates from the Work Release Program totaled \$211,062 in the period FY 1998 – FY 2002.
- The combination of payments made to the State General Fund and Departmental savings generated by releasing inmates from the Work Release Program (as opposed to releasing the inmates from the general prison population) totaled the following:
 \$485,987 in FY 1998,
 \$497,582 in FY 1999,
 \$512,235 in FY 2000,
 \$541,256 in FY 2001 and
 \$803,203 in FY 2002.
 This total amount exceeds \$2.84 Million dollars over this five-year period.

Outcome Highlights

- The outcome data shows that the overall rate of return to prison for offenders with exposure to the Work Release Reintegration Program is relatively low. It should be noted that program experience data has been available for the Work Release Reintegration program only since FY 1995 and not for the entire evaluation period [FY 1992 – FY 2002] like most of the other programs.
- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed the Work Release Program during their initial incarceration, over 64% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2002). This is in comparison to 50% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 47%, and for the offenders who had not participated in the Work Release Program it was 56%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 6% for those completing the program, compared to 18% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 7% for non-completers, and 13% for all those with no program exposure.

- Rate of return for condition violations – 30% for those completing the program, compared to 32% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 46% for non-completers, and 31% for all those with no program exposure.

Work Release Program Measurements
Wichita Work Release (WWRF) and Hutchinson Work Release (HWR)
FY 1998 - FY 2002

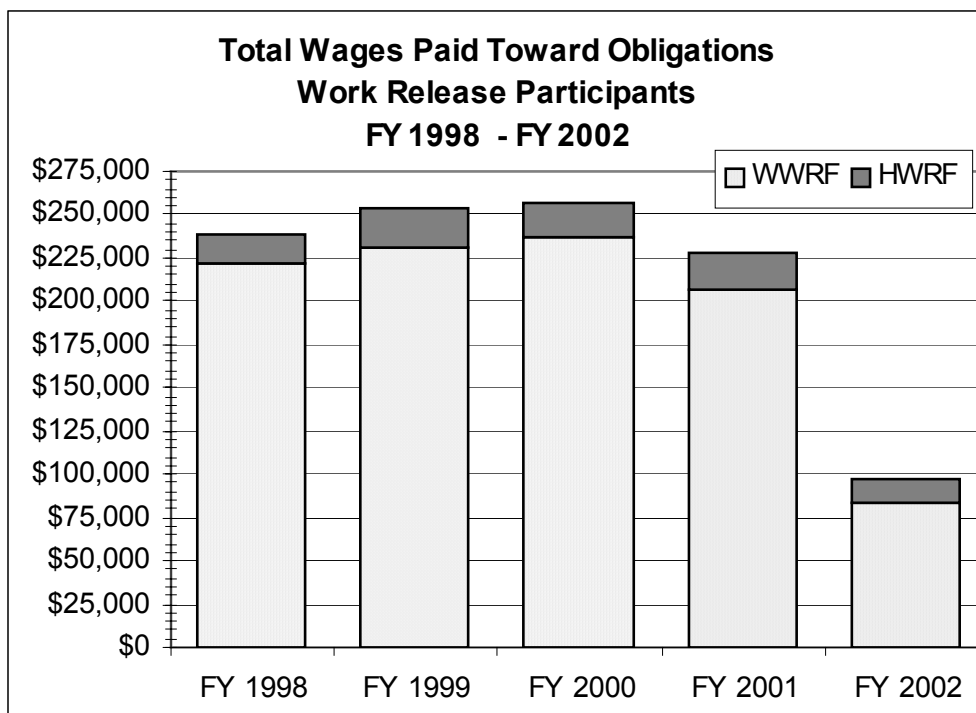
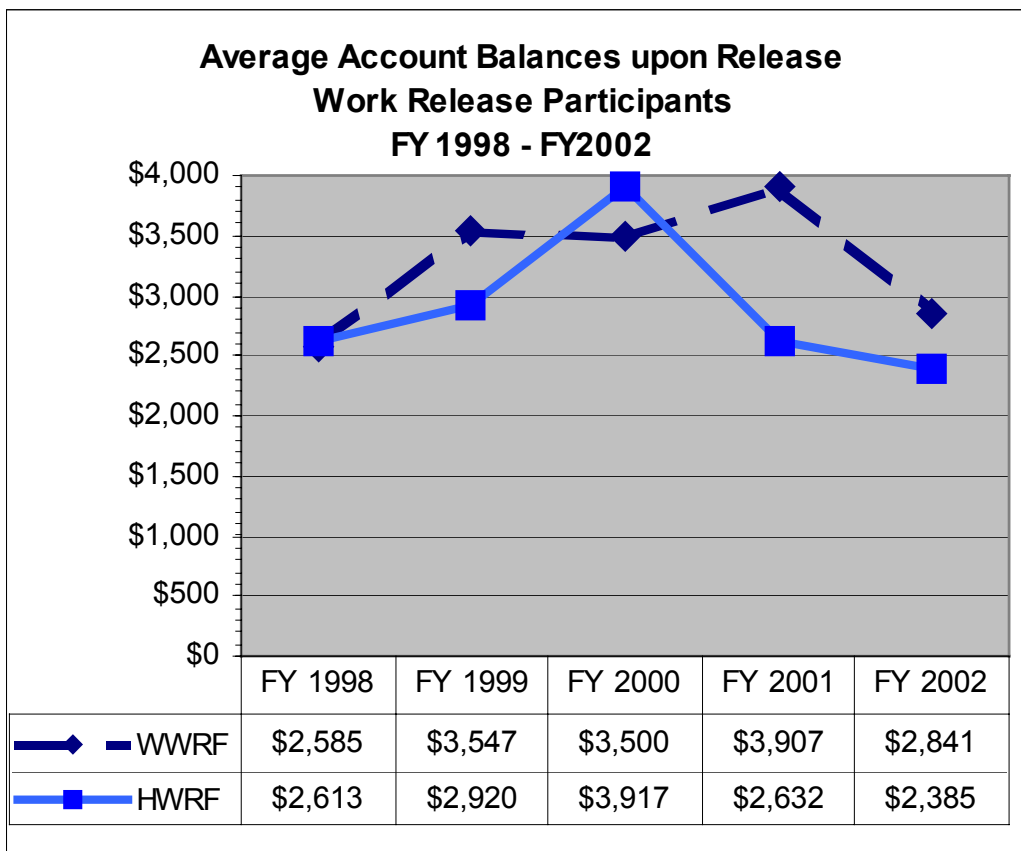
Objective Measurement		FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Average account balance upon release.	WWRF	\$2,585	\$3,547	\$3,500	\$3,907	\$2,841
	HWR	\$2,613	\$2,920	\$3,917	\$2,632	\$2,385
	Average	\$2,587	\$3,480	\$3,566	\$3,700	\$2,752
Total net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution, and other.	WWRF	\$222,494	\$230,409	\$237,318	\$205,912	\$83,755
	HWR	\$16,146	\$23,006	\$19,507	\$21,809	\$13,643
	TOTAL	\$238,640	\$253,415	\$256,825	\$248,963	\$97,398
Average net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution, and other (per ADP).	WWRF	\$1,129	\$1,176	\$1,211	\$1,051	\$444
	HWR	\$769	\$742	\$444	\$474	\$297
	Average	\$1,095	\$1,116	\$1,070	\$1,029	\$416
Total amount paid into State General Fund.	WWRF	\$398,027	\$372,445	\$363,656	\$384,875	\$601,521
	HWR	\$49,428	\$87,682	\$109,610	\$105,480	\$156,477
	TOTAL	\$447,455	\$460,127	\$473,266	\$490,355	\$757,998
Average amount paid toward General Fund (per ADP).	WWRF	\$2,020	\$1,900	\$1,855	\$1,964	\$3,117
	HWR	\$2,354	\$2,828	\$2,491	\$2,293	\$3,402
	Average	\$2,053	\$2,027	\$1,972	\$2,096	\$3,196
Number of inmates released to post-incarceration supervision annually.	WWRF	269	252	250	325	278
	HWR	24	30	47	63	67
	TOTAL	293	282	297	388	345
Savings generated (gratuity and dress out) through the release of inmates from a work release facility.	WWRF	\$35,508	\$33,264	\$33,000	\$42,900	\$36,696
	HWR	\$3,024	\$4,191	\$5,969	\$8,001	\$8,509
	TOTAL	\$38,532	\$37,455	\$38,969	\$50,901	\$45,205
Average daily population (ADP)*.	WWRF	197	196	196	196	193
	HWR	21	31	44	46	46
	TOTAL	218	227	240	242	239
Average daily population (ADP) as percent of available capacity	WWRF	99%	99%	99%	99%	97%
	HWR	95%	99%	98%	96%	96%
	TOTAL	98%	99%	98%	98%	97%

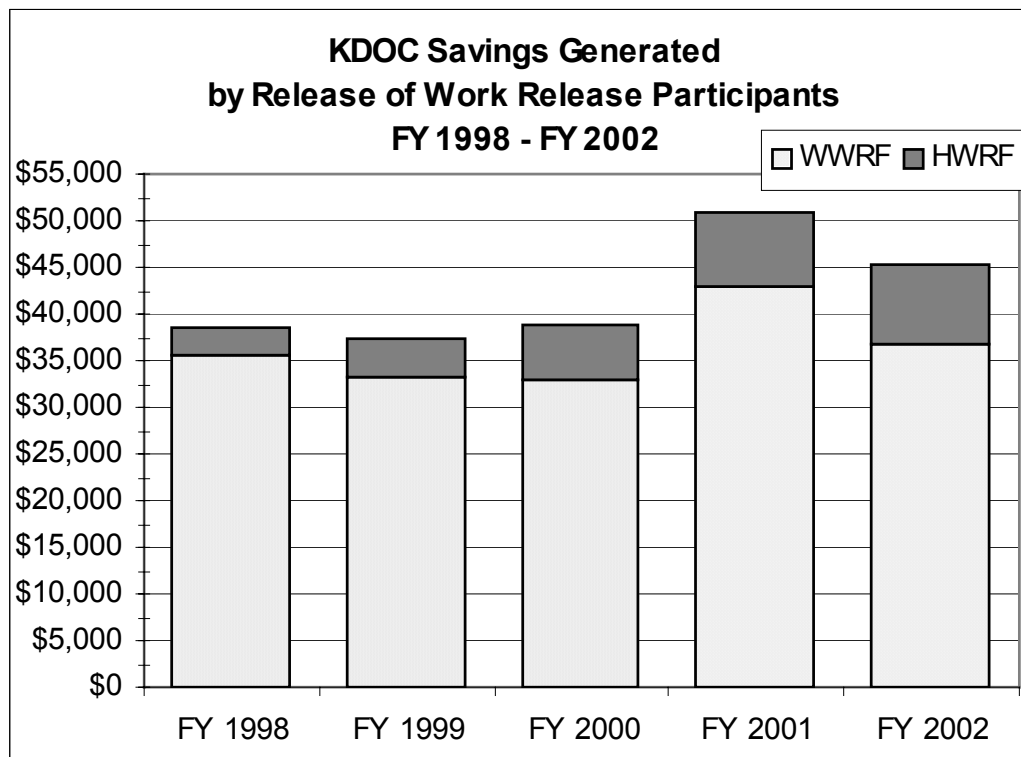
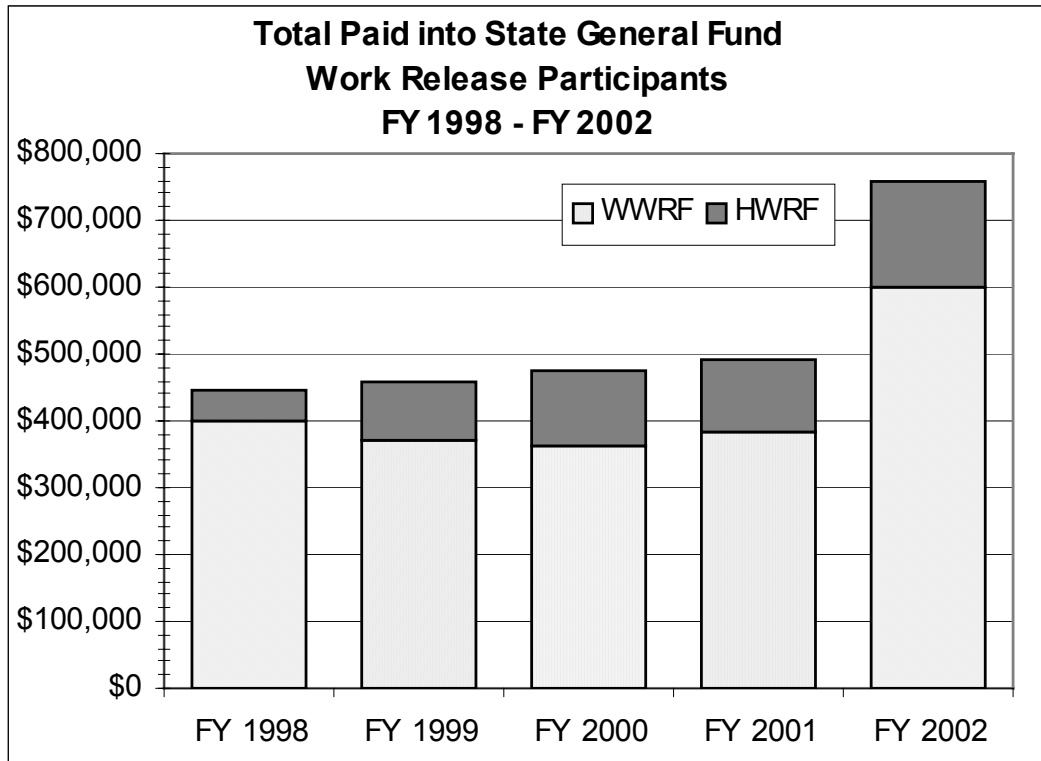
NOTES:

The average daily population figures include 16 permanent party inmates assigned to Wichita Work Release.

In January 1998, capacity at HWR was increased by 5 from 19 to 24; in June 1998, an additional 8 beds were added, resulting in a capacity of 32. In July and November of 1999, capacity at HWR increased by 8, resulting in the current capacity of 48. The ADP for FY2000 was based upon an average available bed space of 45. Since FY2000, the capacity at HWR has been 48.

Effective July 1, 2001, 25% of the salaries for work release participants was withheld for room and board. This resulted in an increase in general revenue funds and a decrease in average account balance, the total net wages paid toward dependent care, court costs and restitution. The Department notifies SRS when an inmate secures employment. Child support payments garnished from the inmate's checks are not tracked by WR.





**Program Total Activity Summary
Work Release Program
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	198		207		215		227		223	
# Enrolled	405		414		443		490		476	
Subtotal	603		621		658		717		699	
Completions	264	66.7%	286	70.4%	312	72.4%	364	73.7%	349	73.6%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	36	9.1%	33	8.1%	38	8.8%	36	7.3%	36	7.6%
Volitional	96	24.2%	87	21.4%	81	18.8%	94	19.0%	89	18.8%
Subtotal: Terminations	396	100.0%	406	100.0%	431	100.0%	494	100.0%	474	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	207		215		227		223		225	

Program Activity Summary ^{2/} Work Release Programs FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Slots ^{3/}	204	214	227	230	230
Number Participants, Total	603	621	658	717	699
Unduplicated Participants	597	616	648	704	687
Unduplicated Completions	264	286	313	364	349
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ^{1/}	67.7%	71.3%	74.3%	75.7%	75.5%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	207	215	227	223	225

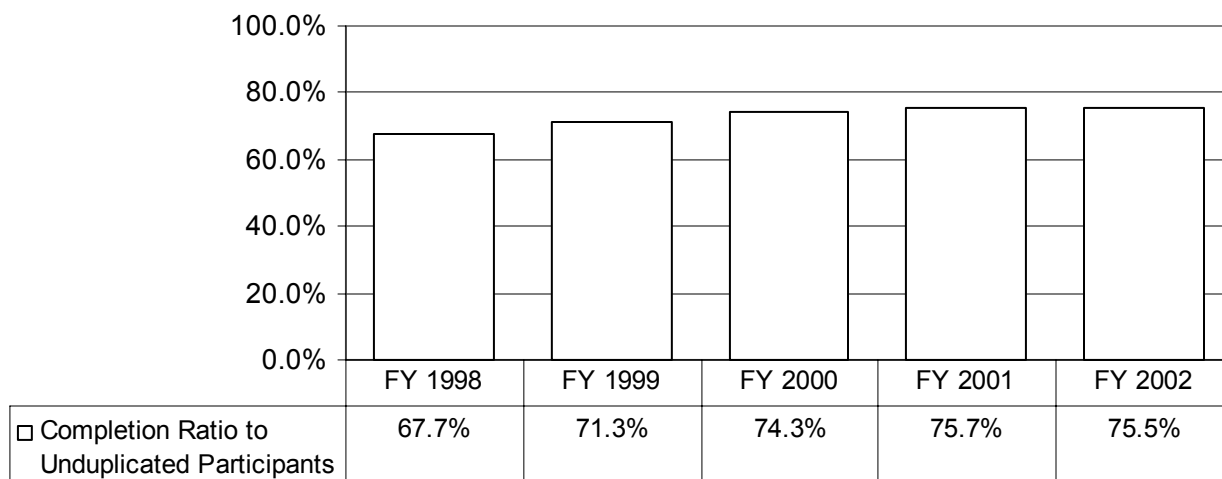
^{1/} Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

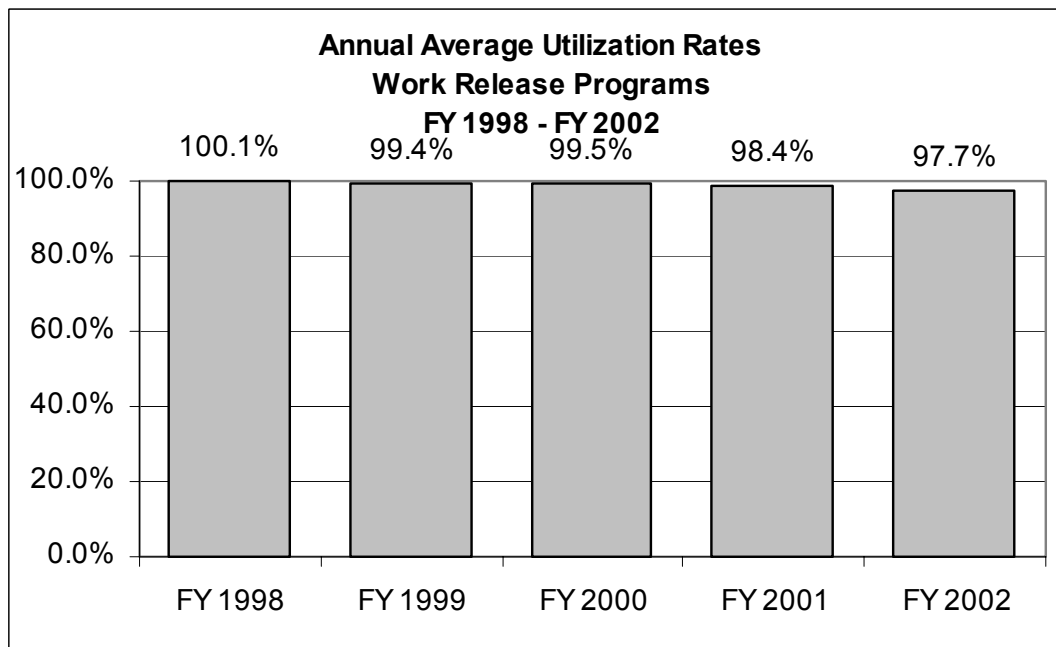
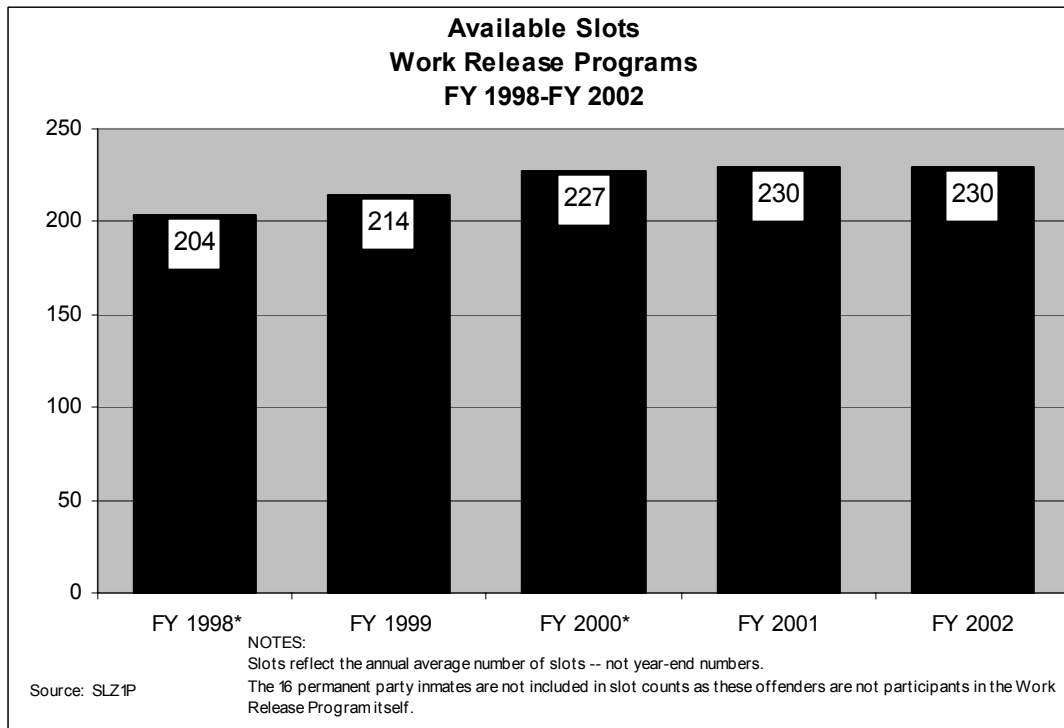
^{2/} Work Release is a KDOC run program. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

^{3/} Permanent Party inmates are not included in the slot numbers as these offenders do not participate in the Work Release program itself.

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

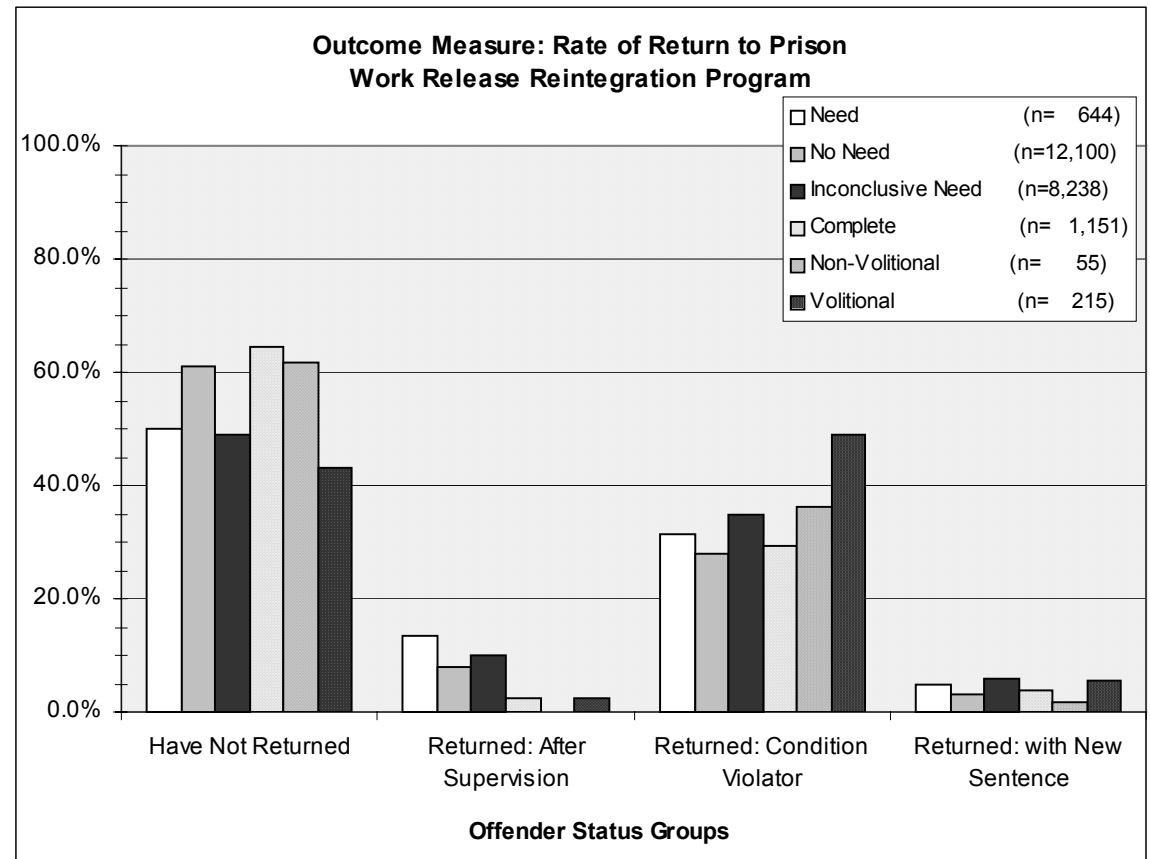
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Work Release Programs
FY 1998 - FY 2002**





Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Work Release Reintegration Program
Through June 30, 2002

		No Program Exposure				Program Exposure				TOTAL
					Subtotal No Program Exposure		Non-Completions		Subtotal Program Exposure	
							Non-Volitional			
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Complete	Volitional				
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	322 50.0%	7385 61.0%	4037 49.0%	11744 56.0%	742 64.5%	34 61.8%	93 43.3%	869 61.2%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	87 13.5%	951 7.9%	831 10.1%	1869 8.9%	27 2.3%	0 0.0%	5 2.3%	32 2.3%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	203 31.5%	3381 27.9%	2879 34.9%	6463 30.8%	339 29.5%	20 36.4%	105 48.8%	464 32.7%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	32 5.0%	383 3.2%	491 6.0%	906 4.3%	43 3.7%	1 1.8%	12 5.6%	56 3.9%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	644 100.0%	12100 100.0%	8238 100.0%	20982 100.0%	1151 100.0%	55 100.0%	215 100.0%	1421 100.0%	22403 100.0%



Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Work Release Reintegration Program

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure			Subtotal: Program Exposure	SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional		
<i>(average¹)</i>	19.1	13.1	12.4	13.1	29.0	29.5	33.5	29.5	14.2
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	322	7,385	4,037	11,744	742	34	93	869	12,613
<i>(average¹)</i>	7.3	7.4	6.1	6.8	20.3	---	16.7	19.7	7.0
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	87	951	831	1,869	27	0	5	32	1,901
<i>(average¹)</i>	19.9	15.7	15.1	15.6	32.4	38.7	39.0	34.2	16.8
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(n)</i>	203	3,381	2,879	6,463	339	20	105	464	6,927
<i>(average¹)</i>	22.0	10.3	11.3	11.2	28.8	71.7	40.4	32.1	12.4
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(n)</i>	32	383	491	906	43	1	12	56	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average¹)</i>	17.9	13.3	12.7	13.2	29.8	33.6	36.2	30.9	14.3
<i>(n)</i>	644	12,100	8,238	20,982	1,151	55	215	1,421	22,403

Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Work Release Reintegration Program

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure			Subtotal: Program Exposure	SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
	Need Program	No Program Needed	Inconclu- sive Need	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional		
<i>(average³)</i>	46.6	48.8	60.7	52.8	31.6	29.1	31.0	31.4	51.3
Have Not Returned <i>(n)</i>	322	7,385	4,037	11,744	742	34	93	869	12,613
<i>(average⁴)</i>	26.2	32.4	31.9	31.9	40.4	---	29.1	38.6	32.0
Returned: After Supervision² <i>(n)</i>	87	951	831	1,869	27	0	5	32	1,901
<i>(average⁴)</i>	12.0	10.7	10.9	10.8	12.6	14.2	10.2	12.1	10.9
Returned: Condition Violator <i>(n)</i>	203	3,381	2,879	6,463	339	20	105	464	6,927
<i>(average⁴)</i>	13.0	12.2	11.0	11.6	15.9	7.8	16.1	15.8	11.8
Returned: with New Sentence <i>(n)</i>	32	383	491	906	43	1	12	56	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type <i>(average)</i>	31.3	35.7	37.4	36.2	25.6	23.3	20.0	24.7	35.5
<i>(n)</i>	644	12,100	8,238	20,982	1,151	55	215	1,421	22,403

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

**Mean Time Spent Enrolled (*stated in Months*)
in Work Release Reintegration Program
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups**

		Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	
	(average)	6.1	3.1	3.9	5.7
Have Not Returned	(n)	742	34	93	869
Returned: After	(average)	5.8	0.0	1.9	5.2
Supervision ²	(n)	27	0	5	32
Returned: Condition	(average)	6.1	3.3	4.1	5.5
Violator	(n)	339	20	105	464
Returned: with New	(average)	6.6	17.9	3.0	6.0
Sentence	(n)	43	1	12	56
SUMMARY: by Program	(average)	6.1	3.5	3.9	5.7
Termination Type	(n)	1,151	55	215	1,421

InnerChange™ Program

Program History and Rationale

Beginning in March 2000, the Department began supporting a faith-based pre-release program at Winfield Correctional Facility. The program is provided by Prison Fellowship Ministries and InnerChange Freedom Initiative™ (IFI) pursuant to a contract with the Kansas Department of Corrections, and is generally referred to as the InnerChange™ Program. The program moved to Ellsworth Correctional Facility in May 2002. IFI has similar programs in Texas, Minnesota and Iowa.

The InnerChange™ Program uses Christian biblical principles to emphasize the importance of taking ownership of one's life, to develop good, moral decision-making skills, and teaches the application of Biblical values to real life situations.

Current Program Operations

The InnerChange™ Program features several components, including:

- Bible classes and study groups;
- Institutional work and community service work projects;
- Education;
- Cognitive skills training;
- Biblically-based life skills and behavior training;
- Vocational training;
- Meaningful post-release mentorship relationships.

The program consists of four phases preceded by a 30-day orientation period. Phases I and II combined, last approximately 24 months in the prison setting. Phase III is the Work-Release phase, lasting approximately 8 months. Phase IV lasts approximately 12 months and is the Aftercare component that takes place in the community. During FY 2001 IFI obtained provisional substance abuse licensure and the Department agreed to allow inmates to participate in substance abuse treatment as part of the IFI program. IFI provides treatment to those inmates the department identifies as having the need. Treatment begins early in the IFI program and typically is completed prior to the inmate's completion of Phase I. For participants with a substance abuse need, successful completion of Phase I is dependent upon completion of the substance abuse portion. The requirement for Substance Abuse treatment or Therapeutic Community will be removed from an inmate's Program Agreement upon completion of the Substance Abuse Treatment portion.

While at Winfield, the program had 158 slots in the facility component and 40 slots in the work release component located at the Wichita Work Release Facility. At Winfield Correctional Facility, the program was limited to inmates in minimum custody. In May of 2002 the program moved to Ellsworth Correctional Facility, where it currently serves medium and minimum custody inmates. At Ellsworth Correctional Facility IFI can accommodate 203 participants. Inmates who complete Phases I and II will then be transferred to the Wichita Work Release Facility for participation in Phase III.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the InnerChange™ Program is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and abilities that promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollment levels above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records].

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felon re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Eligible offenders will attain the secondary school level GED credential if appropriate.

[Measurement Indicators: GED program completion rates; employment data].

- Offenders with a need for substance abuse treatment will complete that treatment as part of the program.

[Measurement Indicators: Substance abuse portion completion rates].

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination].

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Total Activity Summary: FY1998-FY2002-- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the 2000-2002 time frame.

- Program Total Activity Summary-Substance Abuse Treatment Component: FY 1998—FY 2002 – this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the substance abuse treatment component of the InnerChange program between FY 2000 and FY 2002.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary – this information displays various cost ratios
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rate (“core” InnerChange program) -- these graphics present the program's capacity and usage rate.
- Enrollments in the Substance Abuse Treatment Component of the InnerChange program.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. The following tables and graphs provide total system data for the InnerChange™ program for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2002. Note, however, that the InnerChange program itself has existed only since FY 2000.

- *Program Experience and Outcome Summary data compares the return rates for those not enrolled in the program, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers.*
- *Time Measures. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table displays the average months served in a KDOC facility for offenders who participated in the InnerChange program by Offender Status Groups (i.e., “return to prison” categories) and by Program Termination Types (i.e., complete, non-volitional and volitional completions); (2) The next table presents average (mean) months that an offender spent in the community following KDOC release. This, too, is presented by Offender Status Groups and Program Termination Type; and (3) The final table presents the average (mean) time spent in the InnerChange program.*

Evaluation Highlights: InnerChange™ Program

Output Highlights

- The total number of contracted program slots increased from 158 in March 2000 to 203 in June 2002.
- The proportion of participants who completed was basically unchanged between FY 2001 (31.9%) and FY 2002 (32.8%).
- Non-volitional terminations remained stable between FY 2001 (25.3%) and FY 2002 (24.2%).
- Volitional terminations remained stable between FY 2001 (42.9%) and FY 2002 (43.0%).

Outcome Highlights

Due to the relatively short period that the program has existed and the relatively small number of offenders who have been released after participation in the program, any statements about outcome should be considered, at best, only preliminary.

- Among the 58 offenders in the outcome pool who had some type of termination from the InnerChange™ program during initial incarceration, there was little difference between program completers (94%) and non-completers (96%) as far as the portion that had not returned to a KDOC prison.

Evaluation Highlights: InnerChange™ Program – Substance Abuse Treatment

Output Highlights

- During FY 2001, InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) obtained a provisional substance treatment licensure and began providing treatment to those inmates the Department identifies as needing substance abuse treatment services.
- Enrollment for the IFI substance abuse treatment component does not have a specified number of contracted slots allocated. The average number of enrollments in FY 2001 was 8.4 and in FY 2002 was 14.5.
- The proportion of participants who completed this program segment in FY 2001 was 63.8%. In FY 2002, this number increased to 77.6%.
- Non-volitional terminations were stable at 4.3% in FY 2001 and 4.7% in FY 2002.
- Volitional terminations were 31.9% in FY 2001, but substantially lower in FY 2002 (17.6%).

**Program Total Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward					0		53		108	
# Enrolled					53		146		116	
Subtotal					53		199		224	
Completions					0	0.0%	29	31.9%	61	32.8%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional					0	0.0%	23	25.3%	45	24.2%
Volitional					0	0.0%	39	42.9%	80	43.0%
Subtotal: Terminations					0	0.0%	91	100.0%	186	100.0%
# Carried to next FY					53		108		38	

**Program Total Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program - Substance Abuse Treatment Component
FY 1998 - FY 2002**

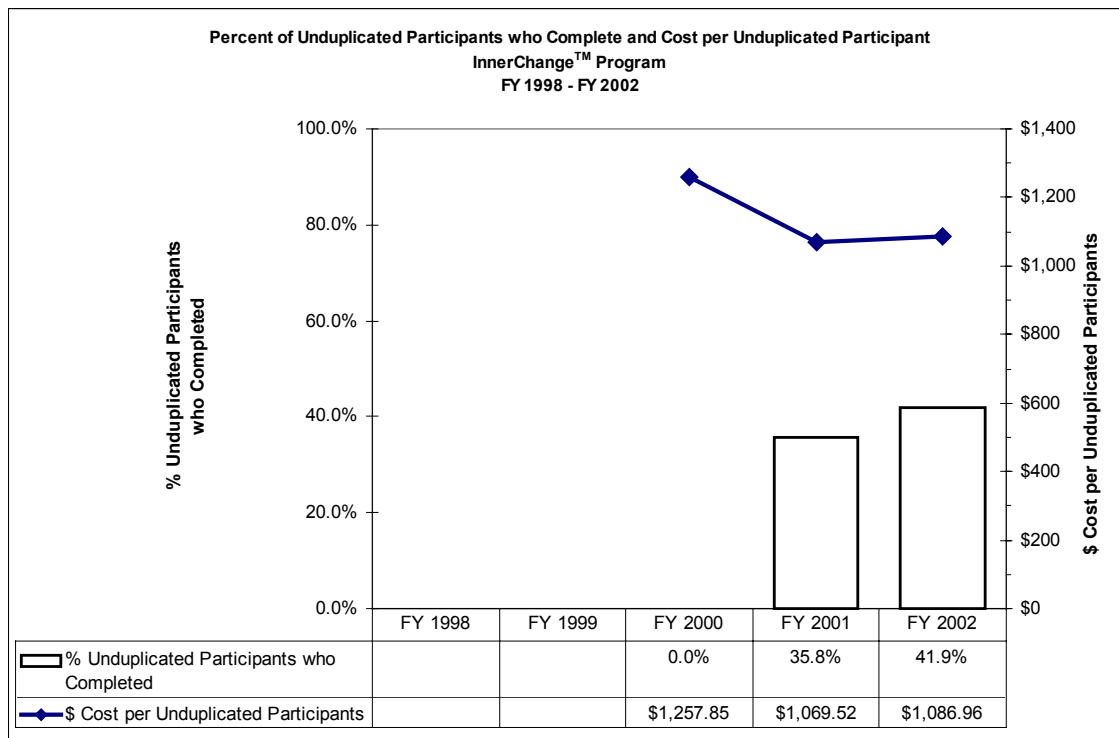
Fiscal Year	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward					0		17		50	
# Enrolled					17		80		38	
Subtotal					17		97		88	
Completions					0	0.0%	30	63.8%	66	77.6%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional					0	0.0%	2	4.3%	4	4.7%
Volitional					0	0.0%	15	31.9%	15	17.6%
Subtotal: Terminations					0	0.0%	47	100.0%	85	100.0%
# Carried to next FY					17		50		3	

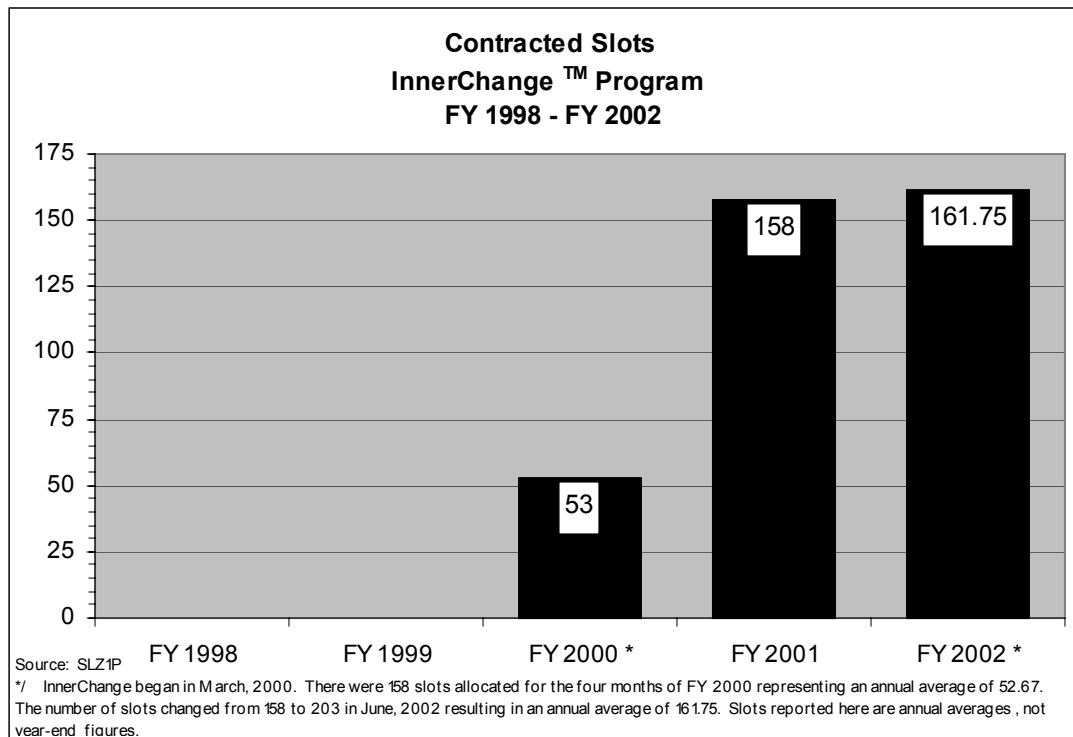
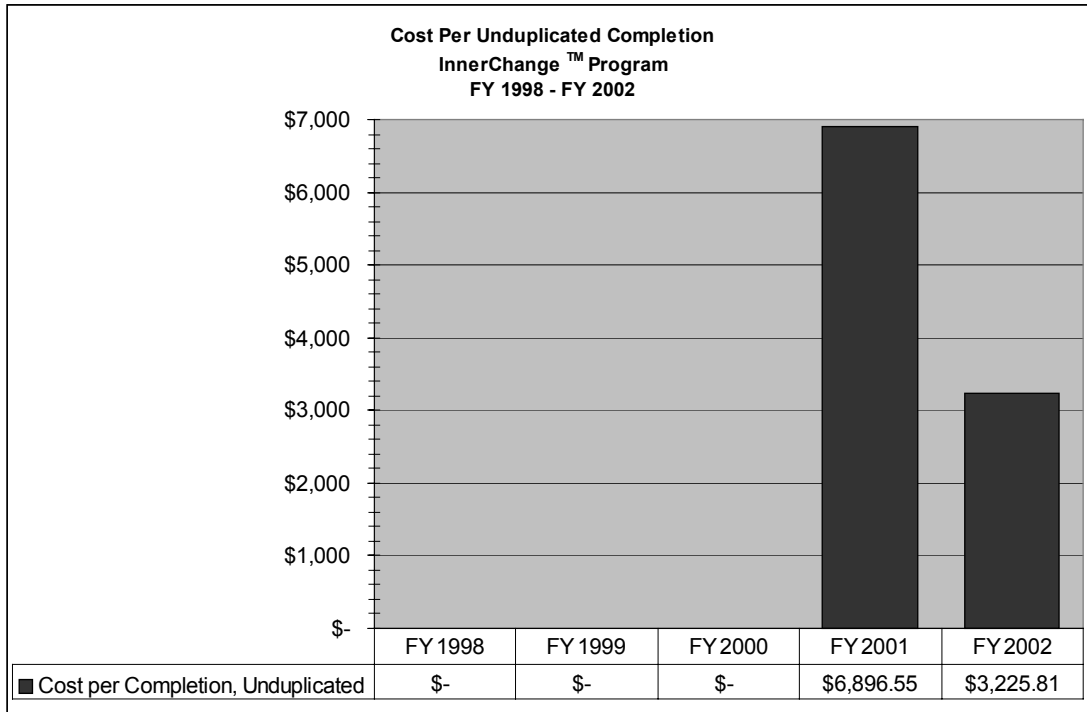
Program Cost and Activity Summary InnerChange™ Program FY 1998-2002					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Actual Expenditures			\$ 66,666	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Contracted Slots ^{2/}			53	158	161.75
Cost per Slot			\$ 1,265.81	\$ 1,265.82	\$ 1,236.48
Number Participants, Total			53	199	224
Cost per Participant, Total			\$ 1,257.85	\$ 1,005.03	\$ 892.86
Unduplicated Participants			53	187	184
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated			\$ 1,257.85	\$ 1,069.52	\$ 1,086.96
Unduplicated Completions			0	29	62
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated			---	\$ 6,896.55	\$ 3,225.81
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ^u			0.0%	35.8%	41.9%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY			53	106	36

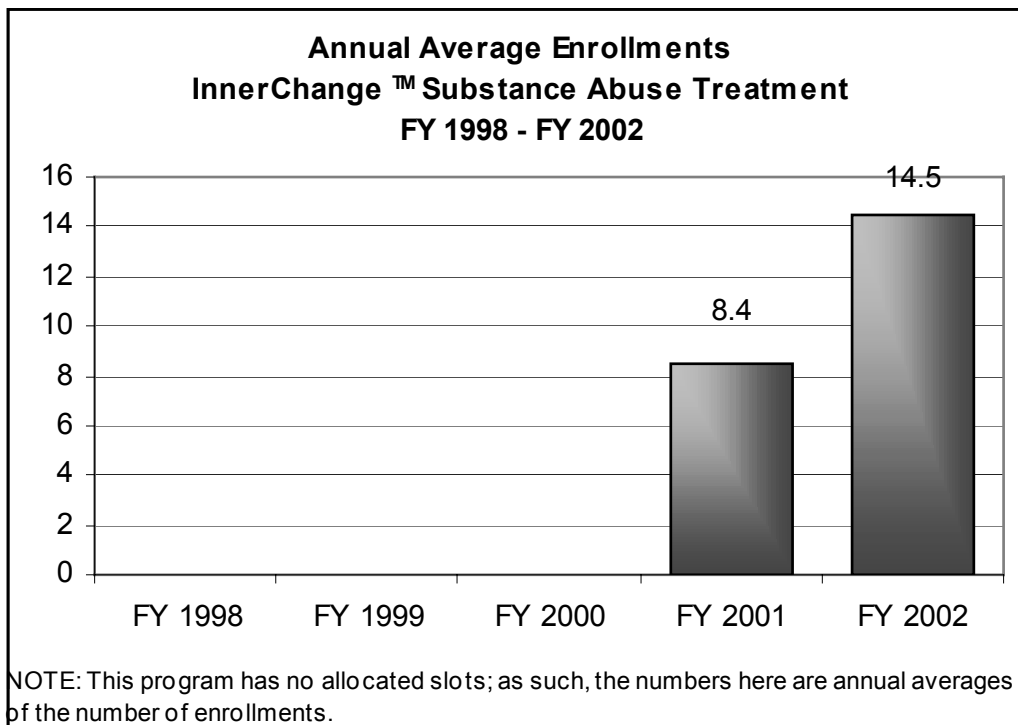
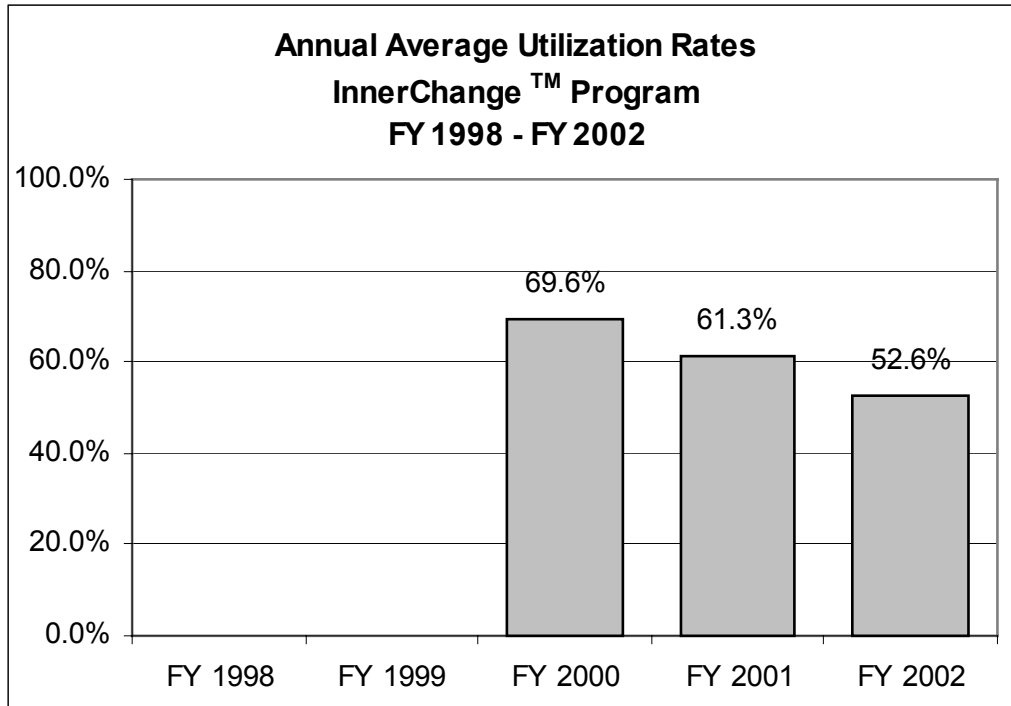
^u Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

^{2/} In FY 2000, the InnerChange program operated with 158 full-time equivalent slots for 4 months of the year (4 months at 158 plus 8 months at zero) resulting in an average annual full-time equivalent slots equalling 53. In FY 2002, the InnerChange program operated with 158 slots for 11 months and 203 slots for one month resulting in an average annual full-time equivalent slots equalling 161.75.

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.







Program Experience & Outcome Summary

InnerChange™ Program

Through June 30, 2002

		Subtotal No Program Exposure	Program Exposure			Subtotal Program Exposure	TOTAL
			Complete	Non-Completions			
				Non-Volitional	Volitional		
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	12558 56.2%	32 94.1%	8 88.9%	15 100.0%	55 94.8%	12613 56.3%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	1901 8.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1901 8.5%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	6924 31.0%	2 5.9%	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	3 5.2%	6927 30.9%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	962 4.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	962 4.3%
TOTAL	(freq) (%)	22345 100.0%	34 100.0%	9 100.0%	15 100.0%	58 100.0%	22403 100.0%

NOTE: The InnerChange program has no "Need" groups given the faith-based nature of its curriculum.

CAUTION: Due to the large discrepancy in the size of the groups of offenders in this analysis NO CONCLUSIONS may be drawn at this time.

**Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
InnerChange™ Program**

	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Program Exposure				SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	Subtotal: Program Exposure	
(average ¹)	14.1	26.6	36.3	25.2	27.7	14.2
Have Not Returned (n)	12,558	32	8	15	55	12,613
Returned: After Supervision² (average ¹)	7.0	---	---	---	---	7.0
(n)	1,901	0	0	0	0	1,901
Returned: Condition Violator (average ¹)	16.8	24.7	10.0	---	19.8	16.8
(n)	6,924	2	1	0	3	6,927
Returned: with New Sentence (average ¹)	12.4	---	---	---	---	12.4
(n)	962	0	0	0	0	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type (average ¹)	14.3	26.5	33.4	25.2	27.3	14.3
(n)	22,345	34	9	15	58	22,403

**Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
InnerChange™ Program**

	Subtotal: No Program Exposure	Program Exposure				SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non- volitional	Volitional	Subtotal: Program Exposure	
(average ³)	51.5	6.9	9.5	3.9	6.4	51.3
Have Not Returned (n)	12,558	32	8	15	55	12,613
Returned: After Supervision² (average ⁴)	32.0	---	---	---	---	32.0
(n)	1,901	0	0	0	0	1,901
Returned: Condition Violator (average ⁴)	10.9	4.1	8.6	---	5.6	10.9
(n)	6,924	2	1	0	3	6,927
Returned: with New Sentence (average ⁴)	11.8	---	---	---	---	11.8
(n)	962	0	0	0	0	962
SUMMARY: by Program Termination Type (average)	35.6	6.7	9.4	3.9	6.4	35.5
(n)	22,345	34	9	15	58	22,403

1 Average Incarceration Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2002.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

NOTE: *The InnerChange program has no "Need" groups given the faith-based nature of its curriculum.*

CAUTION: Due to the large discrepancy in the size of the groups of offenders in this analysis **NO CONCLUSIONS** may be drawn at this time.

Mean Time Spent Enrolled *(stated in Months)*
in InnerChange™ Program
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups

		Program Exposure			SUMMARY: Offender Status Group
		Complete	Non-Completions Non- volitional	Volitional	
	<i>(average)</i>	10.4	11.6	5.3	9.2
Have Not Returned	<i>(n)</i>	32	8	15	55
Returned: After	<i>(average)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
Supervision²	<i>(n)</i>	0	0	0	0
Returned: Condition	<i>(average)</i>	11.5	2.3	0.0	8.4
Violator	<i>(n)</i>	2	1	0	3
Returned: with New	<i>(average)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
Sentence	<i>(n)</i>	0	0	0	0
SUMMARY: by Program	<i>(average)</i>	10.5	10.6	5.3	9.2
Termination Type	<i>(n)</i>	34	9	15	58

SECTION IV: STUDY LIMITATIONS

As is consistent with any research study, certain limitations of the present study must be stated. These limitations include (1) Breadth of data collection, (2) Scope of programs evaluated, (3) Community-based data collection, (4) Program need proxy variable, (5) Lack of experimental design, (6) Program-related data recording, and (7) Program selection bias.

Breadth of Data Collection

Several limitations are due to data structures as they exist within the Offender Management Information System. While reviewing hard-copy paper files to augment the lacking and incompatible data structures is possible, the Department's current staffing options prohibit employing this intermediate solution. The Department considered reengineering the Offender Management Information System but that, too, was deemed cost-prohibitive. As the evaluation projects continue, incremental improvements to data and to data structures are, however, obtained.

Scope of Programs Evaluated

The scope of programs covered in this evaluation is limited. Additional facility-based programs are available to offenders yet, the present evaluation does not measure output or outcome variables related to them. Some programs of this type include traditional and private industries (Kansas Correctional Industries), and several specialized women's programs. A special one-time evaluation of the boot camp (Labette County Conservation Camp) was completed in April, 2000. Again, staffing deficiencies and the present design of the Offender Management Information System present strong barriers to conducting these evaluations on a full-scale, on-going basis.

Community-based Data Collection

As mentioned in earlier sections, the department has designed and deployed a Supervision Case Management application, TOADS, as a corollary to the CJIS project. This computer-based system generally parallels the facility-based Offender Management Information System. Initial data on the use of community-based interventions and sanctions are contained in this report and additional data regarding offender behavior and needs in the community will become available in the future.

Program Need Proxy

This report attempts to assess need by way of the RDU (Reception and Diagnostic Unit) evaluation/recommendation combined with the inmate program agreement/plan (IPA). While this proxy may not truly reflect program need, it is the best proxy measure that we could devise. If the department were to administer and collect data in the Offender Information System on true program need by way of statistically validated instrumentation, a better reporting of need could be achieved. Once again, these instruments do not come without cost; neither does programming the database to accept this additional data. Nonetheless, as plans are made to move to the Reception and Diagnostic Unit from Topeka to El Dorado, plans have included implementing new measures of need. An example of one of these is the Static 99 which will be used to assess substance abuse treatment need.

Lack of Experimental Design

From a researcher's perspective, the present study would increase in value if it followed an experimental design approach. For such an approach, offenders would have to be assigned, at random, to a "treatment" and a "control" group. Results of program completers could then be compared to a comparable cohort of offenders who were in need of program services but, for one reason or another, did not receive such services. Operationalizing an experimental design and withholding program treatment from offenders, however, creates ethical concerns in the field of corrections.

Program-related Data Recording

As noted in both the Pre-release Reintegration and Work Release Highlights sections, these two programs have only maintained offender program experience records for a relatively short time period. This requires caution when comparing the results of these programs to those of the other facility-based programs reported herein.

Program Selection Bias

Finally, there exists a potential selection bias for those offenders who are admitted to the CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program and the Work Release program. Participants in each of these programs must attain minimum custody status prior to program entry. Although Work Release participants vary widely in offense severity, they must achieve minimum custody and maintain appropriate behavior prior to admission to this program. At this point, selection bias is raised only as a precaution; no measures have been taken to ascertain whether or not a bias is, in fact, present.

SECTION V: FUTURE EVALUATION ISSUES

As noted in the introductory section of this report, the descriptive and statistical information presented herein suggests several issues for continuing inquiry and analysis. Some of the suggestions discussed below relate to ensuring data reliability, some to program improvement issues that are suggested by the program activity or process data, and some refer to program impact or outcome measures. Additional notes reflect changes in operational processes and measurements that will dictate changes in research design. The purpose of this section is to indicate some more general goals that the Department may pursue and some of the evaluation questions that may be investigated as part of the continuous program evaluation process.

Process Improvements and Data Validity

Process improvement issues suggest ways to improve efficiencies in program delivery. Using the automated reports now available, facility staff, contractor staff, Audit Teams, and Programs Division staff can monitor process data more closely, identify errors or concerns more quickly, and investigate and remedy these more efficiently. Much of the emphasis in the immediate future will be to identify operational decisions and processes that affect data validity issues.

One aspect of data validity refers to determining whether the data is a true measure of what is claimed to be measured. Often, data discrepancies may result from operational decisions occurring before or outside of the data collection process and are, thus, not reflected in the data. An example of this is with the inmate program plan (IPP) process. The results of comparing the number of inmates with IPP recommendations for a particular program who actually enter and/or complete that program will be significantly affected by whether the measurement is of the initial or subsequently amended IPP.

Expansion of Outcome Measures and Community Data

The data also suggests some program impact or effectiveness issues. One of these has to do with examining program effects related to outcomes in addition to recidivism. We anticipate publishing a companion document to this evaluation report in the Summer/Fall 2003 that will begin to flesh out interventions and related risk-need factors for both the Community Corrections and the Parole populations. It is our intent to continue and expand the reporting efforts on the community side and to provide more information regarding offender performance while under community supervision in the future. Reports similar to those currently in OMIS will need to be designed in the TOADS application. Once completed, this will allow for additional review of the impact of community-based programs and interventions. Employment and supervision compliance information will also be captured, which are additional measures of more intermediate program impact.

Tighter Consideration of Outcome Comparison Groups

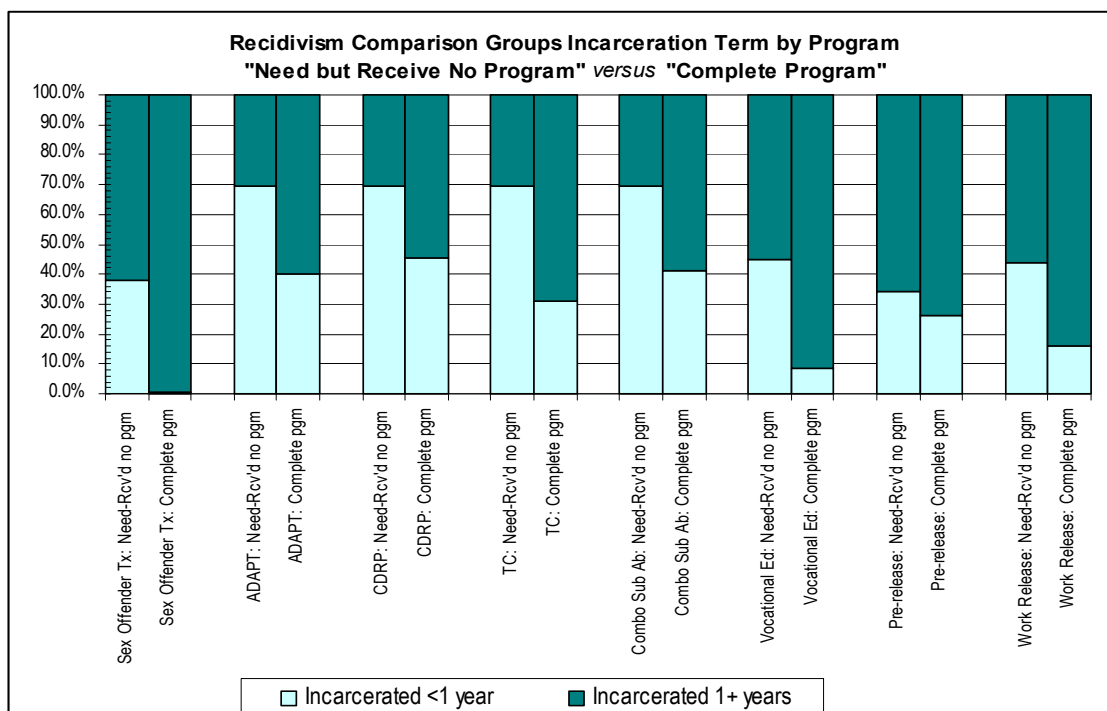
Through this analysis, we discovered that a larger proportion of the “Need program but didn’t receive it” served one year or less as compared to the “Completed program” group. The following table and graphic displays this

information on a program-by-program basis. This factor (length of time incarcerated) indicates that the "Need program but didn't receive it" group is likely comprised of lighter-weight offenders (less serious offenses and/or lower criminal history) as they spent a shorter time incarcerated. A match-group comparative analysis needs to be run on this dataset perhaps looking only at offenders who spend one year or more incarcerated to see if there is any change in the results of the recidivism analysis.

Level of Service Inventory: Revised (LSI-R)

During FY 2003, the KDOC began the implementation of the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) risk and needs assessment instrument. Implementation in Community and Field Services began April 1, 2003. Implementation at the El Dorado Correctional Facility and Topeka Correctional Facility reception and diagnostic units will begin May

	Need Program but Received no Program		Complete Program	
	Incarcerated <1 year	Incarcerated 1+ years	Incarcerated <1 year	Incarcerated 1+ years
Sex Offender Tx	38.1%	61.9%	0.3%	99.7%
ADAPT Sub. Abuse Tx	69.7%	30.3%	40.2%	59.8%
CDRP Sub. Abuse Tx	69.7%	30.3%	45.4%	54.6%
TC Sub. Abuse Tx	69.6%	30.4%	31.0%	69.0%
Combo Sub. Abuse Tx	69.6%	30.4%	41.4%	58.6%
Vocational Ed	45.1%	54.9%	8.4%	91.6%
Pre-release	34.3%	65.7%	26.4%	73.6%
Work Release	43.8%	56.2%	16.0%	84.0%



1, 2003. During FY 2004, implementation will also include use of the LSI-R assessment during the release planning process.

The implementation of the LSI-R within the KDOC demonstrates a shift in how the Department will begin to use the LSI-R domain and total risk scores to identify criminogenic needs of offenders, which will determine future program placements and influence program design and placement criteria.

In the future, the KDOC will be assessing programs, at least in part, by how much pro-social change on the part of the offender is evident as a result of program participation. This dynamic change will be reflected in LSI-R reassessments, which will be conducted periodically throughout the offender's incarceration and community supervision.

Additional Questions

As we proceed with both process analysis and improvements in the information management process, future evaluation projects will seek to expand the Department's capability to answer these general questions:

- *Does the Department direct the program intervention toward the high-risk offender? For example, what are the risk factors identified for the program intervention; what percent of the offender population exhibit the risk factors; what percent of these are recommended for the program intervention; what percent are referred to and accepted into the program; of these, what percent complete; and what is the post-release outcome of these completers related to employment, compliance with supervision conditions, and recidivism.*
- *Does the program intervention identify criminogenic needs for program goals and assess program effect on those needs? Does the program utilize assessment instruments to determine treatment impact? Does outcome data support the validity of the program goals?*
- *What criteria does the program utilize to match offender responsivity factors with program modes, styles, or schedules? Does outcome data support the identified criteria?*
- *What are the operational processes affecting program placement and completion?*